

PE 1111

.W622

Copy 1

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

PE III
Chap. Copyright No.

Shelf W 622

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.





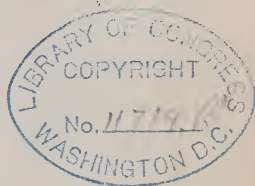


THE

PARSER'S MANUAL:

EMBRACING

CLASSIFIED EXAMPLES IN NEARLY EVERY VARIETY OF ENGLISH CONSTRUCTION: DESIGNED FOR SCHOOLS AND FOR THE USE OF PRIVATE STUDENTS.



By

JOHN WILLIAMS, A. M.

PUBLISHERS:

WILSON, HINKLE & CO.,

CINCINNATI:

137 WALNUT ST.

NEW YORK:

28 BOND STREET.

1871

PE1111
.W622

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1871, by

WILSON, HINKLE & CO.,

In the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

PREFACE.

THE text-books of English Grammar are universally deficient in two particulars: the first is, that the parsing exercises are not sufficiently varied; and the second is, that the exercises lack in point of copiousness. Difficult constructions are often left unnoticed; important principles are frequently illustrated by only a single example, and that not designed to be parsed; and when a formal exercise in parsing is given, the examples are hardly ever sufficiently numerous.

As a consequence of this paucity of examples in the text-books, and the deficiency in drill resulting therefrom, students generally fail to become adepts in this department of learning. But few of the pupils in our best taught schools ever acquire the ability to tell, in many instances, to what part of speech a word in a given sentence belongs. There is not one in a hundred of those who have graduated in the study of English Grammar, that can recognize adjectives with certainty when they stand immediately after the nouns to which they relate. There is not one in a thousand who ever masters the subject of the participles, or becomes familiar with the subjunctive and infinitive modes in all their phases. The list of prepositions being small, most students learn to call at sight the more common words belonging to this part of speech; but there is hardly one in ten thousand who can distinguish a preposition by its office, or who, when he meets with an unusual preposition, will recognize it as belonging to this class of words.

To the very important and extensive subject of ellipsis, authors commonly devote about the third of a page, in which space they

define the term, and give four or five examples. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that hardly one student in a hundred thousand becomes able to supply words that are understood with a tolerable degree of readiness and correctness.

That our students of grammar are thus deficient is not altogether the fault of their teachers; for grammar can not be thoroughly taught without the use of a well-digested system of printed or written parsing exercises. Nor is it the fault of the authors who have prepared our text-books in grammar. We have many excellent treatises which are all that a text-book in grammar ought to be. The introduction into a text-book of such an amount of drill exercises as would be necessary to make learners perfectly familiar with the parsing and analysis of all kinds of sentences, would either make a volume too large to be conveniently handled, or it would crowd out every thing else that should find a place in a text-book on grammar. It is, therefore, indispensably necessary that we should have a book specially devoted to the subject of parsing.

The present volume is designed to be a companion of any of the text-books used in our schools. It is not intended that the articles shall be taken up and studied consecutively in the order in which they stand in the book, but that such articles shall be taken up, or referred to from day to day, as will serve to impress more deeply on the minds of the pupils the lesson of their text-book.

The author would suggest that in going over an example parsed as a "model," the members of the class should close their books. It would not be advisable that every word of a sentence should always be parsed, but only so much of the sentence as serves to illustrate the rule or principle under consideration. Neither would it always be expedient to parse all the examples belonging to any particular section or sub-section.

The author would advise that, in parsing, the pupils should apply the rules of their text-books.

SYNOPSIS.

| | PAGE |
|--|------|
| ARTICLE I.—Infinitives used as Nouns | 13 |
| ARTICLE II.—Participles used as Nouns | 16 |
| ARTICLE III.—Adjectives used as Nouns | 24 |
| ARTICLE IV.—Words used as Nouns, independently of their meaning | 28 |
| ARTICLE V.—Phrases used as Nouns | 28 |
| ARTICLE VI.—Sentences used as Nouns | 34 |
| ARTICLE VII.—Proper and Common Nouns distinguished | 39 |
| ARTICLE VIII.—Compound Nouns | 41 |
| ARTICLE IX.—Collective Nouns | 47 |
| ARTICLE X.—Personification | 52 |
| ARTICLE XI.—Pronouns | 59 |
| ARTICLE XII.—Adjectives | 82 |
| ARTICLE XIII.—Participles | 100 |
| ARTICLE XIV.—Verbs | 115 |
| ARTICLE XV.—Adverbs | 141 |
| ARTICLE XVI.—Prepositions | 152 |
| ARTICLE XVII.—Conjunctions | 162 |
| ARTICLE XVIII.—The Nominative Case Independent . | 170 |
| ARTICLE XIX.—Apposition | 178 |
| ARTICLE XX.—The same Case after a Verb as before it . | 196 |

| | PAGE |
|---|------|
| ARTICLE XXI.—The same word used as different parts of speech | 202 |
| ARTICLE XXII.—Transposition | 225 |
| ARTICLE XXIII.—Ellipsis | 236 |
| ARTICLE XXIV.—The Possessive Case | 256 |
| ARTICLE XXV.—A Noun singular preceded by two or more Adjectives connected by <i>and</i> | 258 |
| ARTICLE XXVI.—Primary and Attributive Objects | 259 |
| ARTICLE XXVII.—The Objective Case after Passive Verbs | 260 |
| ARTICLE XXVIII.—The Infinitive Attribute | 260 |
| ARTICLE XXIX.—Infinitives following the Correlatives <i>so as</i> | 261 |
| ARTICLE XXX.—Infinitives preceded by the Correlatives <i>other than</i> | 261 |
| ARTICLE XXXI.—Interjections | 262 |
| ARTICLE XXXII.—Words used as Substitutes for Sentences | 263 |
| ARTICLE XXXIII.—The use of present <i>will</i> , past <i>would</i> , as a Principal Verb | 264 |
| ARTICLE XXXIV.—Infinitives used abstractly | 264 |

THE RULES OF SYNTAX.

Rule I.—A noun or personal pronoun used to explain a preceding noun or pronoun, is put by apposition in the same case. (See Examples in Article XIX.)

Rule II.—A noun or pronoun in the possessive case is governed by the noun denoting the thing possessed.

Note 1.—When two or more possessives refer conjointly to the same thing, the sign of possession is used only in the last. (See Examples in Article XXIV, 1, a.)

Note 2.—When two or more possessives refer separately to the thing possessed, the sign must be used in each. (See Examples in Article XXIV, 1, b.)

Note 3.—When the governing noun is expressed, the possessive in apposition has the sign expressed, and the noun with which the possessive is in apposition omits the sign. (See Examples in Article XXIV, 2, a.)

Note 4.—When the governing noun is understood, a possessive in apposition with a preceding noun omits the sign, and the preceding noun has the sign expressed. (See Examples in Article XXIV, 2, b.)

Note 5.—When a noun denoting occupation, office, etc., is in apposition with a preceding noun or pronoun in the possessive, if the governing noun is understood, the noun in apposition omits the sign. (See Examples in Article XXIV, 2, c.)

Rule III.—Transitive verbs in the active voice govern the objective case.

Note 1.—The transitive verbs *to call*, *to name*, and the like, govern two objectives denoting the same person or thing, the one being called the primary, and the other the attributive object. (See Examples in Article XXVI, 1.)

Note 2.—A transitive verb sometimes governs the subject of an infinitive as a primary object, and the infinitive itself as an attributive object. (See Examples in Article XXVI, 2.)

Note 3.—The passive verbs *to be asked*, *to be taught*, and a few others, are sometimes followed by the objective case. (See Examples in Article XXVII.)

Rule IV.—Prepositions govern the objective case.

Rule V.—A noun or pronoun is in the nominative case independent, when its case depends on no other word.

Note 1.—When a noun is of the second person, it is in the nominative case independent by way of address. (See Examples in Article XVIII, 1.)

Note 2.—When the name of an object is uttered without connection with other words, to give expression to some emotion of the mind, it is in the nominative case independent by way of exclamation. (See Examples in Article XVIII, 3.)

Note 3.—When a noun in the nominative case is not the subject of any verb, but is represented by a pronoun which is the subject of the next verb, the noun is in the nominative case independent by way of pleonasm. (See Examples in Article XVIII, 4.)

Note 4.—A noun written on any object as its name, is in the nominative case independent by way of inscription. (See Examples in Article XVIII, 5.)

Note 5.—When a noun associated with a participle or infinitive is, in construction, independent of the sentence with which it is connected by location, it is in the nominative case absolute. (See Examples in Article XVIII, 6; and in Article V, 1 and 3.)

Rule VI.—Pronouns must agree with their antecedents in person, number, and gender. (See Examples in Article XI.)

Note 1.—A pronoun representing two or more antecedents taken together, must be of the plural number. (See Examples in Article XI, 6.)

Note 2.—If the antecedents are singular, and refer to the same person or thing, the pronoun must be singular. (See Examples in Article XI, 6, c.)

Note 3.—A pronoun referring separately to two or more antecedents in the singular, must be in the singular. (See Examples in Article XI, 7.)

Note 4.—If the antecedents are of different persons, the pronoun must agree with the second in preference to the third, and with the first in preference either to the second or to the third. (See Examples in Article XI, 6, b.)

Note 5.—If a pronoun refer to two or more antecedents, one of the antecedents being feminine, and the other antecedent or antecedents being masculine, the pronoun must be parsed as masculine. (See Examples in Article XI, 6.)

Note 6.—If the antecedent is a collective noun conveying the idea of plurality, the pronoun must be plural.

Rule VII.—Adjectives qualify nouns and pronouns.

Note 1.—An adjective sometimes qualifies another adjective. (See Examples in Article XII, 7, g.)

Note 2.—An adjective may qualify a noun and adjective taken together. (See Examples in Article XII, 4.)

Note 3.—An adjective may qualify both the verb and its subject at the same time. (See Examples in Article XII, 5.)

Note 4.—Adjectives involving the idea of unity should be followed by singular nouns, and those involving the idea of plurality should be followed by plural nouns.

Remark 1.—The adjectives requiring singular nouns are the distributives *each, every, either, neither*; the demonstratives *this* and *that*; the indefinites *a* or *an* and *another*, and *all* denoting quantity; the ordinals *first, second, third*, etc., and the cardinal *one*.

Remark 2.—The adjectives *sundry, divers, various, several*, and the cardinals *two, three, four*, etc., and *all* denoting number, require nouns in the plural.

Note 5.—When the basis of a substantive phrase consists of an infinitive or participle of an intransitive or passive verb, and of an adjective following the infinitive or participle, the adjective is used abstractly. (See Examples in Article V, 2 and 4.)

Remark.—An adjective or noun is said to be used abstractly when it is the implied attribute of some indefinite subject. (See Examples in Article XII, 2, c.)

Rule VIII.—A noun or pronoun which is the subject of a finite verb must be in the nominative case.

Rule IX.—A finite verb must agree with its subject in number and person.

Note 1.—Verbs having two or more subjects taken together, and not signifying the same thing, must be in the plural number. (See Examples in Article XIV, 12, a.)

Note 2.—If the nominatives are in the singular number, and mean the same person or thing, the verb must be in the singular. (See Examples in Article XIV, 12, b.)

Note 3.—If the nominatives are in the singular, and are considered separately in reference to the verb, the verb must be in the singular number. (See Examples in Article XIV, 12, c.)

Note 4.—If a verb preceded by two or more nominatives, taken separately, refer to one of the nominatives, and not to the others, it must be parsed as agreeing with the nominative to which it refers, and the verb, in the proper person and number, must be supplied after each of the other nominatives. (See Examples in Article XIV, 12, d.)

Note 5.—When two or more nominatives of different persons are connected by *and*, the verb prefers the second person to the third, and the first person to either the second or the third. (See Examples in Article XIV, 12, e.)

Note 6.—If nominatives of different persons are connected by *or* or *nor*, the verb must agree with the nominative which stands next to it. (See Examples in Article XIV, 12, f.)

Note 7.—If the subject be a collective noun conveying the idea of plurality, the verb must be plural. (See Examples in Article IX, 1.)

Note 8.—If the subject be a collective noun conveying unity of idea, the verb must be singular. (See Examples in Article IX, 2.)

Rule X.—An intransitive or passive verb may have the same case after it as before it, when both words refer to the same person or thing. (See Examples in Article XX.)

Note.—When the basis of a substantive phrase consists of an infinitive or participle of an intransitive or passive verb, and of a noun or pronoun following the infinitive or participle, the noun or pronoun is in the nominative case, and is used abstractly.

OTHERWISE.

A noun or pronoun used as in the foregoing note may be parsed as being in the nominative absolute.

Rule XI.—An infinitive or participle generally relates to some noun or pronoun as its subject.

Note 1.—An infinitive or participle is sometimes used independently.

Note 2.—*To*, the sign of the infinitive, is omitted after the verbs *bid*, *dare*, *let*, and some others. (See Examples in Article XXIII, 25.)

Note 3.—Verbs in the infinitive are sometimes used abstractly. (See Examples in Article XXXIV.)

Remark.—Verbs in the infinitive are used abstractly when they follow the participle or infinitive of an intransitive or passive verb.

Note 4.—Infinitives following passive verbs which in the active voice may govern an infinitive as an attributive object, also infinitives following the intransitive verbs *to be*, *to seem*, *to appear*, and some others, are called the infinitive attribute. (See Examples in Article XXVIII.)

Rule XII.—Adverbs qualify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs. (See Examples in Article XV.)

Rule XIII.—Conjunctions connect words, phrases, and sentences.

Rule XIV.—An interjection has no grammatical relation to other words in a sentence.

ABBREVIATIONS.

N., noun; adj., adjective; pron., pronoun; v., verb; adv., adverb; prep., preposition; conj., conjunction; com., common; prop., proper; masc., masculine gender; fem., feminine gender; neut., neuter gender; sing., singular number; plu., plural number; nom., nominative case; poss., possessive case; obj., objective case; ind., indicative mode; subj., subjunctive mode; inf., infinitive mode; pres., present tense; 1st, first person; 2d, second person; 3d, third person; comp., compound.

EXPLANATION.—The brackets [] indicate the position of an ellipsis.

THE PARSER'S MANUAL.

ARTICLE I.

INFINITIVES USED AS NOUNS.

Section 1.

An infinitive may be used as a noun in the nominative case, and be the subject of a proposition.

EXAMPLES.

1. To err is human (*a*). 2. To forgive is divine.
3. To see the sun is pleasant. 4. To break a promise is dishonorable. 5. To lie is a sin (*b*). 6. To steal is a crime. 7. To love our enemies is a Christian duty (*c*). 8. To do unto others as we would that they should do unto us is the golden rule. 9. To be ridiculed is unpleasant.

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(*a*) **To err** is a verb, regular, intransitive, infinitive, present. It is here used as a noun of the neuter gender, third person, singular number, nominative case, and subject of the verb *is*.—Rule VIII.

Is is a verb, irregular, intransitive, indicative, present, third person, and singular number, to agree with its subject *to err*.—Rule IX.

Human is an adjective, not compared, and qualifies the subject *to err*.—Rule VII.

(b) **Sin** is a noun, neut., 3d, sing., and nom. after *is*, because it refers to the same thing with the subject *to lie*.—Rule X.

(c) **To love** is a verb, reg., trans., inf., pres., and is here used as a noun; com., neut., 3d, sing., nom., and is the subj. of the verb *is*.—Rule VIII.

Duty is a noun, etc., in the nom. after *is*, referring to the same thing with the subj. *to love*.—Rule X.

Section 2.

An infinitive may be used as a noun in the predicate nominative.

EXAMPLES.

1. My intention is to return (*a*). 2. My hope is to succeed. 3. His aim is to excel. 4. His wish is to be relieved. 5. His delight is to do good. 6. Where is the child that would willingly forget the most tender of parents, though to remember be but to lament?

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(a) **To return** is a verb, reg., intrans., inf., pres.; used as a noun, etc., and nom. after the verb *is*, referring to the same thing with the subj. *intention*.—Rule X.

Section 3.

An infinitive may be used as a noun in the objective case, governed by a transitive verb.

EXAMPLES.

1. Children love to play (*a*). 2. John desires to learn. 3. Thomas neglected to study his lesson. 4. James asked to be excused. 5. The vessel attempted to

run the blockade. 6. The wind began to blow. 7. One must begin to love somewhere, and to do good somewhere.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(a) **To play** is a verb, etc.; inf., pres.; used as a noun, etc.; obj., and governed by *love*.—Rule III.

Section 4.

An infinitive may be used as a noun in the objective case, governed by a preposition.

EXAMPLES.

1. We are liable [to] to be disappointed (a). 2. He is certain [of] to be disappointed (b). 3. He has a desire [for] to excel. 4. The means [] to accomplish the end were wanting. 5. Pytheas is come [] to die, and [] to redeem his friend.—*Translated from Fénelon*. 6. On the day of her death, Lord Guilford asked permission [] to see her. 7. I return [] to suffer, though I do not deserve death.—*Translated from Fénelon*. 8. He who is accustomed [] to turn aside from the world, and [] to commune with himself, will sometimes hear truths which the multitude do not tell him.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(a) **To be disappointed** is a verb, etc.; inf., pres.; used as a noun, etc.; obj., and governed by the preposition *to* understood.—Rule IV.

OTHERWISE.

Supply an ellipsis and read thus: “We are liable [to this thing, namely,] to be disappointed;” and parse *to be disappointed* as a noun in the objective case, and put in apposition with *thing* understood.—Rule I.

ARTICLE II.

PARTICIPLES USED AS NOUNS.

Section 1.

The present active participle may be used as a noun in the nominative case, and be the subject of a proposition.

EXAMPLES.

1. Singing strengthens the voice (*a*). 2. Walking is a healthful exercise. 3. Yawning is contagious. 4. Lying is a mean vice. 5. Loving all fulfills the divine law (*b*). 6. The forgiving of one's enemies is enjoined by the Savior.

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(*a*) **Singing** is the present active participle of the irregular intransitive verb *to sing*, and is here construed as a noun, neut., 3d, sing., and nom. case to the verb *strengthens*.—Rule VIII.

(*b*) **Loving** is the pres. act. participle of the reg. trans. verb *to love*, and is here construed as a noun, etc., and is the subj. of the verb *fulfills*.—Rule VIII.

All is a noun, etc.; obj., and governed by the participle *loving*.—Rule III.

Section 2.

The present active participle may be used as the nominative after the verb TO BE.

EXAMPLES.

1. Love is the fulfilling of the law (*a*). 2. Seeing is believing. 3. Analysis is a separating or taking apart (*b*). 4. Friction is the rubbing of bodies together.

5. Congelation is the solidifying of liquids by cold.
6. Combustion is the consuming of bodies by fire.

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(a) **Fulfilling** is the pres. active participle of the reg. trans. verb *to fulfill*, and is here construed as a noun in the nom. case after the intrans. verb *is*.—Rule X.

(b) **Taking apart** is the pres. act. participle of the irreg. trans. compound verb *to take apart*, and has here the construction of a noun in the nom. after *is*.—Rule X.

Section 3.

The present active participle may be used as a noun in the objective case, governed by a transitive verb.

EXAMPLES.

1. The farmer has commenced the cutting of his corn
- (a). 2. The merchant has finished the invoicing of his goods.
3. The carelessness of the engineer caused the bursting of the boiler.
4. The skill of the pilot prevented the wrecking of the vessel.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(a) **Cutting** is the pres. act. participle of the irreg. trans. verb *to cut*, and is used here as a noun, neut., 3d, sing., obj., and governed by *has commenced*.—Rule III.

Section 4.

The present active participle may be used as a noun in the objective case, governed by a preposition.

EXAMPLES.

1. The pupils are engaged in studying their lessons
 - (a). 2. The farmers are occupied in cutting their corn.
- P. M.—2.

3. Temperance, by fortifying the mind and body, leads to happiness; intemperance, by enervating them, ends generally in misery.—*Blair*. 4. I am far from advising any measure that would, in future, endanger the state.—*Lord Mansfield*.

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(a) **Studying** is the present active participle of the reg. trans. verb *to study*. It is here used as a noun, etc.; obj., and governed by the preposition *in*.—Rule IV.

Lessons is a noun, etc.; objective, and governed by the participle *studying*.—Rule III.

Section 5.

The perfect active participle may be used as a noun in the nominative case.

EXAMPLES.

1. His having left was unknown to me (a). 2. His having studied Latin facilitated his acquisition of the French (b). 3. His having neglected to improve his time and opportunities, while young, was a source of regret to him in after life.

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(a) **Having left** is the perf. act. part. of the irreg. intrans. verb *to leave*. It is here used as a noun, etc., in the nom., and subj. of the verb *was*.—Rule VIII.

His is a pron., personal, 3d, sing., masc., poss., and is governed by the noun *having left*.—Rule II.

Unknown is an adj., qualifying the noun *having left*.—Rule VII.

(b) **Latin** is a noun, prop., neut., 3d, sing., obj., and governed by the participle *having studied*.—Rule III.

Section 6.

The perfect active participle may be used as a noun in the objective case, governed by a preposition.

EXAMPLES.

1. He was suspected of having corresponded (*a*) with the enemy.

2. He was accused of having embezzled (*b*) the money (*c*) of the Government.

3. We at length ended our distressful voyage by arriving at Naples, after having escaped a thousand dangers, both at sea and land.—*Goldsmith*.

4. The jailer was not aware of the prisoner's (*d*) having escaped.

5. I am not conscious of having neglected any duty.

6. The conspirators were not suspicious of the Government's having got information in regard to their plans.

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(*a*) **Having corresponded** is the 2d past part. of the reg. intrans. verb *to correspond*. It is used here as a noun, 3d, sing., neut., obj., and governed by *of*.—Rule IV.

(*b*) **Having embezzled** is the 2d past part. of the reg. trans. verb *to embezzle*. It is here used as a noun, 3d, sing., neut., obj., and is governed by *of*.—Rule IV.

(*c*) **Money** is a noun, etc.; obj., and governed by *having embezzled*.—Rule III.

(*d*) **Prisoner's** is a noun, etc.; poss., and governed by the participial noun *having escaped*.—Rule II.

Section 7.

The present passive participle may be used as a noun in the nominative case.

EXAMPLES.

1. His being provided with letters of introduction was an advantage to him (*a*). 2. His being discouraged was the cause of his abandoning the enterprise. 3. His being provided afresh with means enabled him to resume his business.

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(*a*) **Being provided** is the pres. pass. part. of the reg. trans. verb *to provide*. It is here used as a noun, neut., 3d, sing., nom., and is the subj. of the verb *was*.—Rule VIII.

His is a pron., masc., 3d, sing., poss., and is governed by the noun *being provided*.—Rule II.

Advantage is a noun, etc., in the nom. case after *was*, because it relates to the same thing with the noun *being provided*, which is also in the nom. case, and is the subj. of *was*.—Rule X.

Section 8.

The present passive participle may be used as a noun in the objective case, governed by a transitive verb.

EXAMPLES.

1. He could not help being discouraged by his repeated failures (*a*). 2. The careful guarding of the treasure prevented its being plundered. 3. Who, on contemplating the close of life, can avoid being touched with sensations at once awful and tender?—*Blair*.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(*a*) **Being discouraged** is the pass. part. of the reg. trans. verb *to discourage*. It is here used as a noun, etc.; obj., and governed by the trans. verb *help*.—Rule III.

Section 9.

The present passive participle may be used as a noun in the objective case, governed by a preposition.

EXAMPLES.

1. Upon being dismissed, the scholars went home (*a*).
2. Upon being provided with a light, we entered the cavern.
3. The health of the prisoners suffered in consequence of their not being provided with wholesome food.
4. The laborers complained of not being duly paid.
5. It is supposed that persons suffer no pain in being killed by lightning.
6. From not being properly cared for, the patient died (*b*).

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(*a*) **Being dismissed** is the pres. pass. part. of the reg. trans. verb *to dismiss*. It is here used as a noun, etc.; obj., and is governed by the preposition *upon*.—Rule IV.

(*b*) **Being cared for** is the pres. pass. part. of the reg. trans. compound verb *to care for*. It is here used as a noun, etc.; obj., and governed by the preposition *from*.—Rule IV.

Section 10.

The perfect passive participle may be used as a noun in the nominative case.

EXAMPLES.

1. Its having been planted too late was the cause of the corn's not maturing (*a*).
2. The wall's having been poorly constructed was the cause of its falling.
3. His not having been provided with adequate means was the cause of his not succeeding in the enterprise.
4. The child's having been burned was the cause of his dreading

the fire. 5. Their having been often deceived rendered them distrustful.

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(a) **Having been planted** is the perf. pass. part. of the reg. trans. verb *to plant*. It is here used as a noun, etc., in the nom. case, and is the subj. of *was*.—Rule VIII.

Its is a pron., etc., agreeing with *corn* as its antecedent—Rule VI; and is in the poss. case, being governed by the noun *having been planted*.—Rule II.

Cause is a noun, etc.; nom. after *was*, because it relates to the same thing with the noun *having been planted*, which is the subj. of *was*.—Rule X.

Section 11.

The perfect passive participle may be used as a noun in the objective case, governed by a preposition.

EXAMPLES.

1. On account of its having been planted too late, the corn did not mature (a). 2. In consequence of its not having been carefully built, the wall fell. 3. From its not having been properly prepared, the food was unpalatable. 4. In consequence of his having been injured by a fall, he was unable to labor. 5. On account of his having been disabled by a wound, the soldier was discharged.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(a) **Having been planted** is the perf. pass. part. of the reg. trans. verb *to plant*. It is here used as a noun, etc.; obj. case, and governed by the prep. *of*.—Rule IV.

Section 12.

The past participle passive may be used as a noun.

EXAMPLES.

1. They press the besieged (*a*) hard upon the outer wall.—*Scott*.
2. The departed! (*b*) the departed!
 They visit us in dreams,
 And they glide above our memories,
 Like shadows over streams.
3. The killed in the battle numbered one thousand, and the wounded six thousand.
4. America has been called the asylum of the oppressed.
5. Where a contagious disease prevails, the infected should be separated from the healthy.
6. The inhabitants of heaven are called the blest.
7. The wounded were left exposed to the keen night air on the frozen ground.
8. The persecuted are apt to become persecutors themselves when they gain the power.
9. We should endeavor to relieve the sufferings of the afflicted.

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(*a*) **Besieged** is the 1st past part. pass. of the reg. trans. verb *to besiege*. It is here used as an adj., to qualify the noun *men* understood.—Rule VII.

OTHERWISE.

Besieged is a participial adj. used as a noun, com., 3d, plu., masc., obj., and governed by the verb *press*.—Rule III.

(*b*) **Departed** is the 1st past part. of the reg. intrans. verb *to depart*. It is here used as an adj., to qualify the noun *persons* understood.—Rule VII.

OTHERWISE.

Departed is a participial adj. used as a noun, com., 3d, plu., masc., and in the nom. independent by way of pleonasm.—Rule V, Note 3.

REMARK.—*Departed* is not a passive participle, for the reason that *to depart* is an intransitive verb, and can, therefore, have no passive voice.

ARTICLE III.

ADJECTIVES USED AS NOUNS.

Section 1.

Common adjectives used as nouns in the plural.

EXAMPLES.

1. The meek shall inherit the earth (a). 2. The pure in heart shall see God. 3. The wicked flee, when no man pursueth. 4. The righteous are as bold as a lion. 5. The rich should help the poor. 6. The learned should instruct the ignorant. 7. The powerful should protect the weak. 8. The idle should not share the gains of the industrious. 9. The proud shall be abased. 10. The humble shall be exalted.

11. The aged must die, and the young may die. 12. None but the brave deserve the fair. 13. God causes the sun to rise upon the evil and upon the good, and sends rain upon the just and upon the unjust. 14. The battle is not to the strong alone; it is to the vigilant, the active, the brave.—*Patrick Henry.*

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(a) **Meek** is an adjective relating to the noun *persons* understood.—Rule VII.

OTHERWISE.

Meek is an adj. used as a noun, com., 3d, plu., masc., nom., and subj. of *shall inherit*.—Rule VIII.

Shall inherit is a verb, etc., agreeing either with *meek* as its subj., or with *persons* understood.—Rule IX.

Section 2.

Common adjectives used as nouns in the singular, and denoting persons.

EXAMPLES.

1. The wicked is snared in the transgression of his lips (a). 2. The wicked is driven away in his wickedness, but the righteous hath hope in his death. 3. The hand of the valiant shall bear rule. 4. The heart of the wise asketh instruction. 5. The hand of the diligent maketh rich. 6. The memory of the just shall be blessed, but the memory of the wicked shall rot. 7. The simple believeth every word.

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(a) **Wicked** is an adjective qualifying the noun *man*, or *person*, understood.—Rule VII.

Is snared is a verb, etc., agreeing with its subj. *person* understood.—Rule IX.

OTHERWISE.

Wicked is an adjective used as a noun, masc., 3d, sing., nom., and is the subj. of *is snared*.—Rule VIII.

Is snared is a verb, etc., agreeing with its subject *wicked* in the third person singular.—Rule IX.

Section 3.

Common adjectives used as abstract nouns.

EXAMPLES.

1. Longinus wrote a treatise on the sublime (a). 2. It was a pageant rivaled in the elements of the grand and the pathetic only by the journey of our Washington. 3. We take our last leave of earth, and

of our further voyage there is no witness but the Infinite and the Eternal. 4. The blue and the russet were predominant. 5. There is but one step between the sublime and the ridiculous.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(a) **Sublime** is an adj. used as an abstract noun. It is com., 3d, sing., neut., obj., and is governed by the preposition *on*.—Rule IV.

Section 4.

Proper adjectives used as nouns.

EXAMPLES.

1. Franklin was an American (a). 2. Demosthenes was an Athenian. 3. Hannibal was a Carthaginian. 4. Scipio was a Roman. 5. The English are brave (b). 6. The French are gay. 7. The Chinese are ingenious.

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(a) **American** is a proper adjective qualifying the noun *man* understood.—Rule VII.

Man understood is a noun, etc., and nom. after *was*.—Rule X.

OTHERWISE.

American is a noun, com., etc., and nom. after *was*.—Rule X.

(b) **English** is a proper adjective qualifying the noun *people* understood.—Rule VII.

Are is a verb, etc.; 3d, plu., to agree with its subj. *people* understood.—Rule IX.

OTHERWISE.

English is a proper adj. used as a noun, com., masc., 3d, plu., nom., and subj. of *are*.—Rule VIII.

Are is a verb, etc.; 3d, plu., agreeing with its subj. *English* expressed, or with *people* understood.

Section 5.

Numeral adjectives used as nouns.

(a) *Cardinal numerals.*

EXAMPLES.

1. Columbus discovered America in the year 1492 (a).
2. The error may be found on page two hundred and forty-five.
3. We dine at twelve (b).

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(a) **1492** is a noun, prop., neut., 3d, sing., obj., and put in apposition with *year*.—Rule I.

(b) **Twelve** is a numeral adj. used as a noun, prop., neut., 3d, sing., obj., and governed by the prep. *at*.—Rule IV.

(b) *Ordinal numerals.*

EXAMPLES.

1. George the Third reigned longer than any other English king (a).
2. Louis the Sixteenth was beheaded.
3. Napoleon the First was a native of Corsica.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(a) **Third** is a numeral adjective of the ordinal kind, and relates to *king of that name* understood.—Rule VII.

OTHERWISE.

Third is an ordinal numeral adjective used as a noun, prop., masc., 3d, sing., nom., and in apposition with *George*.—Rule I.

ARTICLE IV.

WORDS USED AS NOUNS INDEPENDENTLY OF THEIR MEANING.

EXAMPLES.

1. *Us* is a personal pronoun (a). 2. *Is* is an intransitive verb. 3. *Is is* an intransitive verb? 4. *And* is a conjunction. 5. *The* is the definite article. 6. *Beautiful* is an adjective. 7. *Could have been* is a verb in the potential mode (b). 8. *Harsh* and *hard-hearted* are epithets allotted to the creditor (c).

9. But most [*] by numbers judge a poet's song,
And *rough* or *smooth* with them is right or wrong.

* Supply *persons*.

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(a) **Us** is a noun, prop., neut., 3d, sing., nom., and subj. of the verb *is*.—Rule VIII.

(b) **Could have been** is a noun, prop., neut., 3d, sing., and subj. of the verb *is*.—Rule VIII.

(c) **Harsh** and **hard-hearted** are nouns, prop., neut., 3d, sing., and subjects of the verb *are*.—Rule VIII.

ARTICLE V.

PHRASES USED AS NOUNS.

Section 1.

Phrases consisting of the infinitive of an intransitive or passive verb, and of a noun following the infinitive.

EXAMPLES.

1. To be a liar is mean (*a*). 2. To be a thief is criminal. 3. To become a scholar requires study. 4. He wishes to be chosen captain (*b*). 5. It was my lot to be taken prisoner. 6. To be an Englishman in London, a Frenchman in Paris, and a Spaniard in Madrid is no easy matter (*c*). 7. In that elder day, to be a Roman was greater than [] to be a king (*d*).

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(*a*) **To be a liar** is a phrase used as a noun, neut., 3d, sing., nom., and subj. of the verb *is*.—Rule VIII.

Is is a verb, etc., agreeing with the substantive phrase *to be a liar* as its subject.—Rule IX.

Mean is an adj. qualifying the subj. *to be a liar*.—Rule VII.

To be is a verb, irreg., intrans., inf., pres., and introduces the substantive phrase *to be a liar*.

Liar is a noun, etc., used abstractly.—Rule X, Note.

OTHERWISE.

Parse *liar* as nom. absolute after *to be*.—Rule V, Note 5.

(*b*) **To be chosen captain** is a phrase used as a noun, etc.; obj., and governed by *wishes*.—Rule III.

OTHERWISE.

Supply an ellipsis and read thus: "He wishes [for this thing, viz.,] to be chosen captain;" and parse *to be chosen captain* as a noun in apposition with *thing* understood.

(*c*) **To be an Englishman, to be a Frenchman, and to be a Spaniard** are phrases used as nouns, etc., each being a partial subj. of the verb *is*. The three taken together constitute a noun in the sing., nom., and subj. of the verb *is*.—Rule VIII.

(*d*) Supply an ellipsis and read thus: "In that elder day, to be a Roman was greater than [it was great] to be a king."

Greater is an adj. qualifying the noun *to be a Roman*.—Rule VII.

To be a king is a phrase used as a noun, etc.; nom., and put in apposition with *it*.—Rule I.

Section 2.

Phrases consisting of the infinitive of an intransitive or passive verb, and of an adjective following the infinitive.

EXAMPLES.

1. To be good is to be happy (*a*). 2. His aim is to become rich. 3. To be insensible to the estimation in which we are held by others, indicates any thing rather than a good and generous spirit.—*Hawes*. 4. To be avaricious is sinful.

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(*a*) **To be good** is a phrase used as a noun, etc.; nom., and subj. of the verb *is*.—Rule VIII.

Is is a verb, etc., agreeing with its subj. *to be good*.—Rule IX.

To be is a verb, etc.; inf., pres., and introduces the substantive phrase *to be good*.

Good is an adj. used abstractly.—Rule VII, Note 5.

To be happy is a phrase used as a noun, etc., and nom. after *is*.—Rule X.

Section 3.

Phrases consisting of a participle of an intransitive or passive verb, and of a noun or pronoun following the participle.

EXAMPLES.

1. His being an expert dancer is no recommendation (*a*). 2. Its being I needs make no difference. 3. His being a foreigner rendered him ineligible to the office. 4. The atrocious crime of being a young man, I shall neither attempt to palliate nor to deny.—*Pitt*. 5. I have often thought of turning fortune-teller for a week or two myself. 6. He was pleased with being thought an eloquent man.

7. That unlimited complaisance which on every occasion falls in with the opinions and manners of others, is so far from being a virtue that it is a vice and the parent of many vices.—*Blair*. 8. And save the kingdom of Numidia, which is your own property, from being the prey of violence, usurpation, and cruelty.—*Trans. from Sallust*. 9. At the same time, the dignity and intelligence of his air forbade the idea of his being either a barbarian or a lunatic.—*Jane Taylor*.

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(a) **Being an expert dancer** is a phrase used as a noun, etc.; nom., and subj. of the verb *is*.—Rule VIII.

Is is a verb, etc., agreeing with its subj. *being an expert dancer*.—Rule IX.

Being is the pres. part. of the irreg. intrans. verb *to be*, and introduces the substantive phrase *being an expert dancer*.

Dancer is a noun, etc.; nom. case, and used abstractly.—Rule X, Note.

OTHERWISE.

Dancer is a noun, etc., in the nom. case absolute after *being*.—Rule V, Note 5.

Section 4.

Phrases consisting of the participle of an intransitive or passive verb, and of an adjective following the participle.

EXAMPLES.

1. I was not aware of his being sick (a). 2. He could not wear the garment on account of its being too small. 3. Wax is softened by being made warm. 4. My being unwell obliged me to defer the journey. 5. Capacity is the abstract quality of being able to hold. 6. The main secret of being sublime, is to say great

things in few and plain words. 7. Being good and being called good are different things. 8. Let him who has never in his life done wrong, be allowed the privilege of remaining inexorable.

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(a) **Being sick** is a phrase used as a noun, etc.; obj., and governed by the prep. *of*.—Rule IV.

Being is the pres. part. of the intransitive verb *to be*, and introduces the substantive phrase *being sick*.

Sick is an adj. used abstractly.—Rule VII, Note 5.

Section 5.

Phrases consisting of the preposition FOR, of the object of the preposition, and of an infinitive of which the object of FOR is the subject.

EXAMPLES.

1. It is natural for man to indulge in the illusions of hope (*a.*)—*Patrick Henry*.

2. For a prince to be reduced by villainy to my distressful circumstances, is calamity enough.—*Trans. from Sallust*.

3. Nations were considered as natural enemies; and for one people to plunder another by force of arms, and to lay waste their country, was no moral wrong, any more than for the tiger to devour the lamb.—*Bushnell*.

4. Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity.—*Psalm cxxxiii: 1*.

5. Nothing remained but for the king to give his assent to the bill of attainder.—*Goldsmith*.

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(a) **For man to indulge** is a phrase used as a noun, etc., in the nom. case, and put in apposition with *it*.—Rule I.

For is a preposition serving to introduce the substantive phrase *for man to indulge*.

Man is a noun, etc., and is the obj. of the prep. *for*, and the subj. of the infinitive *to indulge*.

To indulge is a verb, inf., pres., and relates to *man* as its subject.—Rule XI.

Section 6.

Irregular phrases used as nouns.

EXAMPLES.

1. “A present deity!” they shout around (a).—*Dryden*.

2. Hark! the notes on my ear that play,
Are set to words; as they float they say,
“Passing away! passing away!”

3. Let me see inscribed on the ensign of the Republic this sentiment: “Liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable!” (b).—*Webster*.

4. He is seldom spoken of but with expressions of tenderness and compassion—“The poor debtor!” and “The unfortunate debtor!” (c).

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(a) **Deity** is a noun, etc., in the nom. independent by way of exclamation.—Rule V, Note 2.

The phrase **a present deity** is here used as a noun, etc.; obj., and governed by *shout*.—Rule III.

(b) “**Liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable**” is a noun, etc.; obj., and in apposition with *sentiment*.

Liberty and **union** are in the nominative independent by inscription.

One and **inseparable** are adjectives qualifying *liberty* and *union*.—Rule VII.

(c) The phrases “**the poor debtor**” and “**the unfortunate debtor**” are nouns, prop., etc.; obj., and put in apposition with *expressions*.—Rule I.

ARTICLE VI.

SENTENCES USED AS NOUNS.

Section 1.

A sentence used as a noun may be the subject nominative of a proposition.

EXAMPLES.

1. That you have wronged me doth appear in this (a).—*Shakspeare*. 2. That the earth is round is easily proved. 3. How he made his escape is a mystery. 4. From what place he came can not be ascertained. 5. Let me see the ensign of the Republic bearing no such miserable interrogatory as, What is all this worth? (b).—*Webster*. 6. When letters were invented is uncertain. 7. That my indiscretions should reach my posterity wounds me to the quick.—*Goldsmith*.

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(a) **That you have wronged me** is a clause used as a noun; neut., 3d, sing., nom., and the subj. of *doth appear*.—Rule VIII.

Doth appear is a verb, etc., agreeing with the noun *that you have wronged me*.—Rule IX.

(b) Supply an ellipsis and read thus: "Let me see the ensign of the Republic bearing for its motto no such miserable interrogatory as, What is all this worth [would be a miserable interrogatory]."

What is all this worth is a clause used as a noun, etc., and nom. to *would be* understood.—Rule VIII.

Section 2.

A sentence used as a noun may be the predicate nominative of a proposition.

EXAMPLES.

1. My desire is that you may succeed (*a*).
2. Our hope is that such results will follow.
3. The almost universal feeling appears to be that industry can effect nothing, and that every man must remain exactly what he may happen to be.—*Ware*.
4. It is not that my lot is low,
That (*b*) bids the silent tear to flow.—*H. K. White*.

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(*a*) The clause **that you may succeed** is equivalent to a noun, etc., and nom. after *is*.—Rule X.

(*b*) **That** is a pron., rel., neut., 3d, sing., agreeing with its antecedent *it*—Rule VI; and subj. of *bids*.—Rule VIII.

Section 3.

A sentence used as a noun may be the object of a transitive verb.

EXAMPLES.

1. All men know that honesty is the best policy (*a*).
2. I know not who it was.
3. "It must be so, my child," said the poor widow.
4. "I'll bury my talons

in his brain," said the eagle. 5. "I'll tear his eyes out," screamed the hawk. 6. "I'll whip him to death with my tail," barked the fox. 7. "I'll sting him home," hissed the rattlesnake.

8. Whether youth can be imputed to a man as a crime, I shall not assume the province of determining (b).—*Pitt*. 9. That greatness confers no exemption from the cares and sorrows of life, the monarch of Israel experienced.—*Blair*.

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(a) **That honesty is the best policy** is a clause used as a noun, etc.; obj., and governed by *know*.—Rule III.

(b) **Whether youth can be imputed to a man as a crime** is a clause used as a noun, etc.; obj., and governed by *determining*.—Rule III.

Section 4.

A combination of sentences, and even an entire discourse, has sometimes the construction of a noun in the objective case, governed by a transitive verb or participle.

EXAMPLES.

1. "How happy," exclaimed this child of air,
 "Are the holy spirits who wander there,
 'Mid flowers that never shall fade or fall!
 Though mine are the gardens of earth and sea,
 And the stars themselves have flowers for me,
 One blossom of heaven outblooms them all.
 Though bright are the waters of Singsuhay,
 And the golden floods that thitherward stray,
 Yet, oh, 'tis only the blest can say,
 How the waters of heaven outshine them all.

Go, wing thy flight from star to star,
From world to luminous world, as far

As the universe spreads its flaming wall;
Take all the pleasures of all the spheres,
And multiply each through endless years—

One minute of heaven is worth them all." (a).—

Moore.

2. And when there was made a great silence, he spake unto them in the Hebrew tongue, saying, "Men, brethren, and fathers, hear ye my defense which I make now unto you: I am verily a man which am a Jew," etc. (b).—*Acts xxii.*

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(a) The whole quotation commencing with "How happy are the holy spirits who wander there," and ending, "One minute of heaven is worth them all," is the object of *exclaimed*, and is therefore equivalent to a noun, etc.; obj., and governed by *exclaimed*.—Rule III.

(b) The whole of Paul's speech, in the twenty-second chapter of Acts, has the construction of a noun, etc.; obj., and governed by the participle *saying*, which is the last word of the twenty-first chapter.

Section 5.

A sentence used as a noun may be the object of a preposition.

EXAMPLES.

1. That depends upon who can run the fastest (a).
2. Before the mountains were brought forth, even from everlasting to everlasting, thou art God.
3. Since the world began was it not heard that any man opened the eyes of one that was born blind.
4. The farmer locked the door after the horse had been stolen.
5. He assured us [(b)] that we were mistaken.
6. I grieved [(c)] that my work was done.

7. I was not aware [(d)] that he had been a soldier.
 8. He was conscious [(e)] that he had done wrong.
 9. I am glad [(f)] that you have come. 10. I am
 sorry [(f)] that you have not been successful. 11. I
 am afraid [(g)] that he will hurt himself.

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(a) **Who can run the fastest** is a sentence used as a noun, etc.; obj., and governed by the preposition *upon*.—Rule IV.

(b) Read thus: "He assured us [of this thing, namely] that we were mistaken;" and parse *that we were mistaken* as a noun, etc.; obj., and in apposition with *thing* understood.—Rule I.

(c) Read thus: "I grieved [on this account, namely] that my work was done;" and parse *that my work was done* as a noun, etc.; obj., and in apposition with *account* understood.—Rule I.

(d) Supply [of the fact], and parse *that he had been a soldier* as a noun in apposition with the objective *fact* understood.—Rule I.

(e) Supply [of this thing, namely].

(f) Supply [on this account, namely].

(g) Supply [in regard to this thing, namely].

REMARK.—Whenever a clause introduced by the conjunction *that* completes the meaning of a preceding verb or adjective, as in the foregoing examples, it has the construction of a noun in the objective case, and is in apposition with a foregoing noun, sometimes expressed, but more frequently understood, denoting end, purpose, design, cause, etc., and governed by a preposition.

ADDITIONAL EXAMPLES.

1. He studies [(a)] that he may learn. 2. I am pleased [(b)] that the pupils have acquitted themselves so well. 3. I am surprised [(b)] that you should be so careless. 4. I wonder [(b)] that he should act so foolishly.

(a) Read [to the end].

(b) Supply [at this thing, namely].

ARTICLE VII.

PROPER AND COMMON NOUNS DISTINGUISHED.

Section 1.

Alternate sentences in which the same object is first designated by a common noun, and then by a proper noun.

EXAMPLES.

1. The emperor rode on horseback. Alexander reviewed the troops.

2. The queen rode a white palfrey. Victoria visited Scotland.

3. The prince traveled in foreign countries. Albert visited America.

4. The president visited Fortress Monroe in March. Lincoln was assassinated in April.

5. The steamer was bound for New Orleans. The Ben Sherrod was burned on the Mississippi.

Section 2.

A proper noun as the subject, and a common noun as the predicate nominative, both denoting the same object.

EXAMPLES.

1. Washington was the father of his country. 2. Cicero was a celebrated Roman orator. 3. Hannibal was a famous Carthaginian general. 4. Moses was the Jewish lawgiver. 5. Saul was the first Israelitish king.

6. Morse was the inventor of the telegraph. 7. Newton was the prince of philosophers. 8. Columbus was the discoverer of America. 9. Stephen was the first Christian martyr.

Section 3.

A common noun in apposition with a proper noun.

EXAMPLES.

1. I left the parcel with Johnson, the merchant.
2. I sold my horse to Henderson, the coachmaker.
3. I bought this watch of Smith, the jeweler.
4. Paul, the apostle of the Gentiles, wrote a letter to the Hebrews.
5. I bought this rosebush of Grovett, the nurseryman.
6. I get my flour of Doty, the miller.

Section 4.

A proper noun in apposition with a common noun.

EXAMPLES.

1. Prince Albert was the husband of Queen Victoria.
2. Lady Jane Grey was beheaded with her husband, Lord Guilford.
3. I have employed Lawyer White to manage my case.
4. The case was tried by Justice Shane.
5. This poem was written by Mrs. Hemans.
6. Lord Chesterfield was noted for his politeness.

Section 5.

Alternate sentences in which the same word is used first as a proper noun, and then as a common noun.

EXAMPLES.

1. The sun is the great dispenser of light and heat. Every fixed star is a sun.

2. The moon rules the night. The earth has one moon, and Saturn has eight.

3. The earth is one of the planets. Earth, air, fire, and water are the four elements of the old philosophers.

4. Christmas is celebrated in commemoration of the birth of our Savior. I spent last Christmas at the house of a friend.

5. Soft is the strain when Zephyr gently blows.—*Pope*.
A zephyr is a gentle west wind.

ARTICLE VIII.

COMPOUND NOUNS.

Section 1.

Compound proper nouns.

(a) *Proper names composed of two proper nouns.*

EXAMPLES.

1. George Washington was appointed commander-in-chief (a). 2. Andrew Jackson was elected president. 3. John Quincy Adams (b) succeeded James Monroe as president.

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(a) **George Washington** is a compound proper noun, having the noun *George* as its basis, which is limited by *Washington*, a proper noun in apposition with *George*. It is masc., 3d, sing., nom., and is the subj. of *was appointed*.—Rule VIII.

P. M.—4.

OTHERWISE.

George Washington is a compound proper noun, having *Washington* as its basis, which is limited by *George*, a proper noun used as an adjective. It is masc., etc.; nom., and subj. of the verb *was appointed*.—Rule VIII.

OTHERWISE.

George Washington is a proper noun; masc., 3d, sing., nom., and subj. of the verb *was appointed*.—Rule VIII.

REMARK.—Compound names are commonly parsed according to the last of the foregoing methods, which is to be preferred on account of its simplicity.

(b) **John Quincy Adams** is a compound proper noun, having the proper noun *Adams* as its basis, which is limited by the compound proper noun *John Quincy*, used as an adjective. *John Quincy Adams* is masc., 3d, sing., nom., and is the subj. of the verb *succeeded*.—Rule VIII.

OTHERWISE.

John Quincy Adams is a noun, prop., masc., 3d, sing., nom., and subj. of the verb *succeeded*.—Rule VIII.

REMARKS.—1. About the time that surnames first began to be used, one of the numerous Johns then living, who was a smith by trade, was called by his neighbors *John the Smith*, or *John Smith*, to distinguish him from the other *Johns*. The surname *Smith* must, therefore, have been originally a noun in apposition with *John*. But this John Smith had a family of sons, who were all *Smiths* by virtue of their descent. To distinguish these young Smiths from each other, one was called *George*, another *Charles*, and a third *Joseph*. The names *George*, *Charles*, and *Joseph*, thus used for the purpose of distinguishing one Smith from another, are obviously used as adjectives.

2. Suppose that a teacher has in his school but one boy named *John*. That boy will answer whenever the teacher calls the name *John*. But suppose that there are in the school two boys named *John*, the one having the surname *Smith*, and the other the surname *Brown*. Then the teacher, in calling the one or the other of these boys, must add the name *Smith* or *Brown*, for the purpose of identifying the boy meant. *Smith* or *Brown* would, in this case, evidently be a noun in apposition with *John*.

3. Suppose that a teacher has in his school but one boy named *Smith*. This boy will respond to the call, "Smith!" But if there are two Smiths in the school, the teacher must indicate which boy he means by prefixing to the name *Smith* the distinctive appellation *George* or *Charles*. The name *George* or *Charles*, thus used, would be an adjective limiting the noun *Smith*.

4. It may be stated as a rule, that when one noun is added to another, by way of explanation, the added noun is in apposition with the first; and that when one noun is prefixed to another, for the purpose of distinguishing one person or thing from another, the noun prefixed is used as an adjective.

5. If in calling the name *John Smith*, I emphasize *Smith*, I make it a noun in apposition with the noun *John*; but if I emphasize *John*, I make it an adjective limiting the noun *Smith*.

(b) *Proper names composed of a proper noun and an adjective.*

EXAMPLES.

1. New Siberia is an island lying north of Asia (a).
2. Great Britain is a large island lying west of Europe.
3. Little Bokhara is a country of Asia.

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(a) **New Siberia** is a compound proper noun, consisting of the proper noun *Siberia*, which is the basis, and of the adjective *New*, which qualifies *Siberia*. It is neut., 3d, sing., nom., and subj. of *is*.—Rule VIII.

OTHERWISE.

New Siberia is a noun, prop., etc.

(c) *A compound proper noun may consist of a common noun and an adjective.*

EXAMPLES.

1. The Pacific Ocean is not subject to violent storms (a).
2. The Rocky Mountains extend north and south

through the western part of the United States. 3. The Mediterranean Sea lies north of Africa. 4. The Arctic Ocean lies north of Europe, Asia, and America. 5. The Great Bear is a northern constellation. 6. The Red River is a tributary of the Mississippi.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(a) **Pacific Ocean** is a comp. prop. noun, consisting of the common noun *ocean*, which is its basis, and of the adj. *Pacific*, which modifies *ocean*. *Pacific Ocean* is neut., etc., and is the subj. of *is*.—Rule VIII.

(d) *A compound proper noun may be composed of a common noun used as the basis, and of a proper noun used as an adjective to qualify the common noun.*

EXAMPLES.

1. The Niagara Falls present a sublime spectacle (a).
2. Richmond is situated on the James River. 3. I reside in Washington City. 4. Cincinnati is in Hamilton County.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(a) **Niagara Falls** is a compound proper noun, consisting of the common noun *falls*, which is the basis, and of the proper noun *Niagara*, used as an adj. to modify *falls*. It is neut., 3d, plu., nom., and subj. of *present*.—Rule VIII.

(e) *A compound proper noun may be composed of two common nouns, the latter being the basis, and the former being used as an adjective to qualify the latter.*

EXAMPLES.

1. Pilot Knob is a mountain in Missouri (a). 2. Council Bluffs are on the Missouri River. 3. Independence Hall is the name of the building in which the Declaration of Independence was signed.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(a) **Pilot Knob** is a compound proper noun, consisting of the common noun *knob*, which is the basis, and of the common noun *pilot*, used as an adj. to qualify *knob*. It is neut., 3d, sing., nom., and subj. of *is*.—Rule VIII.

(f) *A compound proper noun may be composed of a common noun used as the basis, and of a proper noun in apposition with the common noun.*

EXAMPLES.

1. Cleveland is situated on the southern shore of Lake Erie (a). 2. Mount Vernon was the residence of Washington. 3. Cape May is at the entrance of Delaware Bay.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(a) **Lake Erie** is a compound proper noun, consisting of the common noun *lake*, which is the basis, and of the proper noun *Erie*, which is in apposition with *lake*. It is neut., 3d, sing., obj., and governed by *of*.—Rule IV.

(g) *A compound proper noun may be composed of a common noun used as the basis, and of a proper noun in the possessive governed by the common noun.*

EXAMPLES.

1. Pike's Peak is in the central part of Colorado (a). 2. Behring's Strait separates North America from Asia. 3. Baffin's Bay separates North America from Greenland.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(a) **Pike's Peak** is a compound proper noun, consisting of the common noun *peak*, which is the basis, and of the proper noun *Pike's*, which it governs in the possessive case. It is neut., etc., nom., and subj. of the verb *is*.—Rule VIII.

(h) *A compound proper noun may consist of a common noun, and of a noun either proper or common connected with it by the preposition OF.*

EXAMPLES.

1. The Bay of Fundy is between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick (a). 2. The Gulf of St. Lawrence is east of Canada. 3. The Straits of Belle Isle are between Newfoundland and Labrador.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(a) **The Bay of Fundy** is a compound proper noun, consisting of the common noun *bay* modified by *the*, and of the proper noun *Fundy* connected with *bay* by the preposition *of*. It is in the nom. case, and is the subj. of *is*.—Rule VIII.

Section 2.

Compound common nouns.

(a) *Nouns composed of a noun and an adjective.*

EXAMPLES.

1. A black-bird. 2. A humming-bird. 3. A spinning-wheel. 4. A smoothing-iron. 5. A frying-pan. 6. A dining-room. 7. A scaling-ladder. 8. A printing-press. 9. A pruning-knife. 10. Yon black bird' is not a black'-bird, but a crow. 11. This black ber'ry is not a black'-berry, but a currant. 12. All black ber'ries are black, but some black'berries are white.

(b) *Nouns composed of two nouns, the first being used as an adjective to limit the second.*

EXAMPLES.

1. A rose-bud. 2. A dew-drop. 3. A sheep-fold.
4. A rail-road. 5. A steam-boat. 6. A hand-cart.
7. A tea-spoon. 8. A coffee-pot. 9. A cherry-tree.
10. A sword-fish. 11. A shot-gun. 12. A horse-whip.

(c) *Nouns composed of a noun and a verb.*

EXAMPLES.

1. A curry-comb. 2. A wash-tub. 3. A draw-well.
4. A turn-key. 5. A weigh-master.

ARTICLE IX.

COLLECTIVE NOUNS.*

Section 1.

Collective nouns conveying plurality of idea.

EXAMPLES.

1. The council were unanimous (a).
2. The jury were unable to agree.
3. The committee are in consultation.
4. The committee disagreed among themselves (b).
5. The fair sex, whose task is not to mingle in the labors of public life, have their part assigned them to act.

* ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The author is indebted chiefly to GOOLD BROWN for the quotations exemplifying the use of Collective Nouns.

6. A law is only the expression of the desire of a multitude who have power to punish.

7. The flock are widely scattered.

8. The council were divided in their sentiments.

9. The Christian world are beginning to wake out of their slumber.

10. To this one pathway gently winding leads,

Where march a train with baskets on their heads.—

Pope.

11. Liberty should reach every individual of a people, as they all share a common nature.

12. I mean that part of mankind known by the name of women's men, or beaux.—*Spectator.*

13. It is vain for a people to expect to be free, unless they are first willing to be virtuous.

14. This enemy had now enlarged their confederacy, and made themselves more formidable than before.

15. The jury will be confined till they agree on a verdict.

16. Mankind directed their first cares to the needful.

17. It is difficult to deceive a free people respecting their true interest.

18. All flesh had corrupted their way upon the earth.

19. There happened to the army a very strange accident, which put them in great consternation.

20. He hath not beheld iniquity in Jacob, neither hath he seen perverseness in Israel: the Lord his God is with him, and the shout of a king is among them.

21. The army, whom their chief had abandoned, pursued meanwhile their miserable march.

22. The gentry are punctilious in their etiquette.

23. In France the peasantry go barefoot, and the middle sort make use of wooden shoes.

24. The people rejoice in that which should give them sorrow.

25. No company like to confess that they are ignorant.

26. Far the greater part of their captives were anciently sacrificed.

27. A great majority of our authors are defective in their manner.

28. The greater part of these new-coined words have been rejected.

29. While still the busy world are treading o'er
The paths they trod five thousand years before.

30. Then came a bold and hardy few,
They breasted the unknown wave;
I saw from far the wandering crew,
And I knew they were high and brave.
And now that bold and hardy few
Are a nation wide and strong,
And danger and doubt I've led them through,
And they worship me in song.

31. How venerable were that patriotic company! how sublime [was] their gathering through the land!

32. The generality of his hearers were favorable to his doctrine.—*Allen*.

33. The public are often deceived by false appearances and extravagant pretensions.

34. A considerable number of the confederates were induced to abandon the counsels of the nuncio.—*History of Ireland*.

35. In youth, the multitude eagerly pursue pleasure, as if it were their chief good.

36. The enemy were not able to support the charge, and they dispersed and fled.

37. The defendant's counsel had a difficult task imposed upon them.

38. The board of health publish their proceedings.

39. I saw all the species thus delivered from their sorrows.—*Johnson*.

40. The depths his bounty share,
 Where sport the scaly swarm.

41. Whatever Adam's posterity lost through him, that, and more, they gain in Christ.

42. There was a sound of revelry by night,
 And Belgium's capital had gathered then
 Her beauty and her chivalry, and bright
 The lamps shone o'er fair women and brave
 men.—*Byron*.

43. All the assembly were filled with distress, and melted into tears.—*Blair*.

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(a) **Council** is a collective noun conveying plurality of idea, and is the subj. of the verb *were*.—Rule VIII.

Were is a verb, irreg., intrans., indic., 1st, past, 3d, plu., and agrees with its subj. *council*.—Rule IX, Note 7.

(b) **Themselves** is a compound personal pronoun, 3d, plu., masc., agreeing with its antecedent *committee*.—Rule VI, Note 6.

Section 2.

Collective nouns conveying the idea of unity.

EXAMPLES.

1. The meeting (a) went on with its business as a united body.

2. Every religious association has an undoubted right to adopt a code for itself.

3. Hath a nation changed its gods, which are yet no gods?

4. The number of school districts has increased since last year.

5. That court is famous for the justice of its decisions.

6. The convention then resolved itself into a committee of the whole.

7. The crowd was so great that he with difficulty made his way through it (*b*).

8. I saw the whole species thus delivered of its sorrows.

9. One morning, before the family was stirring, the clock suddenly stopped.

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(*a*) **Meeting** is a collective noun conveying the idea of unity, and is the subj. of the verb *went on*.—Rule VIII.

Went on is a verb, irreg., comp., intrans., indic., 1st, past, 3d, sing., agreeing with its subj. *meeting*.—Rule IX, Note 8.

(*b*) **It** is a pronoun, neut., 3d, sing., agreeing with its antecedent *crowd*.—Rule VI. It is in the obj. case, and governed by *through*.—Rule IV.

ARTICLE X.

PERSONIFICATION.

Common nouns of the neuter gender rendered proper, and also masculine or feminine, by personification.

EXAMPLES.

1. Necessity (*a*) is the mother of Invention (*b*).

2. Idleness (*c*) and Ignorance (*d*) are the parents of Vice and Misery (*e*).

3. O Death! (*f*) where is thy sting? O Grave! (*f*) where is thy victory?

4. Restless mortals toil for nought,
Bliss (*g*) in vain from earth is sought;
Bliss, a native of the sky,
Never wanders, mortals try;
There you can not seek in vain,
For to seek her is to gain.

5. O Luxury! (*h*)
Bane of elated life, of affluent states!
What dreary change, what ruin is not thine!
How doth thy bowl intoxicate the mind!
To the soft entrance of thy rosy cave,
How dost thou lure the fortunate and great!
Dreadful attraction!

6. O sacred Solitude! (*i*) divine retreat!
Choice of the prudent, envy of the great!
By thy pure stream, and in thy waving shade,
We court fair Wisdom (*k*), that celestial maid:

The genuine offspring of her loved embrace,
 Strangers on earth, are Innocence and Peace (*l*):
 There, blessed with health, with business unper-
 plexed,
 This life we relish, and secure the next.

7. Let coward Guilt (*m*), with pallid Fear (*n*),
 To sheltering caverns fly,
 And justly dread the vengeful fate
 That thunders through the sky.
 Protected by that hand whose law
 The threatening storms obey,
 Intrepid Virtue (*o*) smiles secure
 As in the blaze of day.
8. In these deep solitudes and awful cells,
 Where heavenly, pensive Contemplation (*p*) dwells,
 And ever-musing Melancholy reigns,
 What mean these tumults in a vestal's veins?—
 Pope.
9. As yet 'tis midnight deep; the weary clouds,
 Slow meeting, mingle into solid gloom.
 Now, while the drowsy world is lost in sleep,
 Let me associate with the serious Night (*q*),
 And Contemplation, her sedate compeer.
10. Now came still Evening on, and Twilight gray
 Had in her sober livery all things clad.—*Milton.*
11. Lo, a form divinely bright
 Descends and bursts upon my sight!
 A seraph of celestial birth,
 Religion was her name on earth:
 Supremely sweet her radiant face,
 And blooming with celestial grace;
 Three shining cherubs formed her train,
 Waved their light wings and reached the plain;

Faith, with sublime and piercing eye,
 And pinions fluttering for the sky ;
 Here Hope, that smiling angel, stands,
 And golden anchors grace her hands ;
 There Charity, in robes of white,
 Fairest and favorite maid of light.—*Cotton.*

12. No more, thus brooding o'er yon heap,
 With Avarice painful vigils keep :
 In life can love be bought with gold ?
 Are friendship's pleasures to be sold ?
 No ! all that's worth a wish, a thought,
 Fair Virtue gives unbribed, unbought :
 Cease, then, on trash thy hopes to bind,
 Let nobler views engage thy mind.—*Dr. Johnson.*

13. 'Tis done ! dread Winter spreads his latest gloom,
 And reigns tremendous o'er the conquered year.—
Thomson.

14. Here rests his head upon the lap of Earth,
 A youth to Fortune and to Fame unknown ;
 Fair Science frowned not on his humble birth,
 And Melancholy marked him for her own.
 Large was his bounty, and his soul sincere ;
 Heaven did a recompense as largely send :
 He gave to Misery all he had—a tear ;
 He gained from Heaven—'t was all he wished—
 a friend.—*Gray.*

15. O Solitude ! romantic maid !
 Whether by nodding towers you tread,
 Or haunt the desert's trackless gloom,
 Or hover o'er the yawning tomb,
 Or climb the Andes' clifted side,
 Or by the Nile's coy course abide ;

Or, starting from your half-year's sleep,
From Hecla view the thawing deep :
Or, at the purple dawn of day,
Tadmor's marble waste survey,
You, recluse, again I woo,
And again your steps pursue.

Plumed Conceit, himself surveying ;
Folly, with her shadow playing ;
Purse-proud, elbowing Insolence ;
Bloated empiric, puffed Pretense ;
Noise, that through a trumpet speaks ;
Laughter, in loud peals that breaks ;
Intrusion, with a fopling's face,
Ignorant of time and place ;
Sparks of fire Dissension blowing ;
— Ductile, court-bred Flattery bowing ;
Restraint's stiff neck, Grimace's leer ;
Squint-eyed Censure's artful sneer ;
Ambition's buskins steeped in blood,
Fly thy presence, Solitude.

Sage Reflection, bent with years ;
Conscious Virtue, void of fears ;
Muffled Silence, wood-nymph shy ;
Meditation's piercing eye ;
Halcyon Peace, on moss reclined ;
Retrospect, that scans the mind ;
Rapt, earth-gazing Revery ;
Blushing, artless Modesty ;
Health, that snuffs the morning air ;
Full-eyed Truth, with bosom bare ;
Inspiration, Nature's child,
Seek the solitary wild.

When all Nature's hushed asleep,
Nor Love nor Guilt their vigils keep,

Soft you leave your caverned den,
And wander o'er the works of men.
But when Phosphor brings the dawn,
By his dappled coursers drawn,
Again you to the wild retreat,
And the early huntsman meet,
Where, as you pensive pass along,
You catch the distant shepherd's song,
Or brush from herbs the pearly dew,
Or the rising primrose view:
Devotion lends her heaven-plumed wings,
You mount, and Nature with you sings.

Since in each scheme of life I've failed,
And disappointment seems entailed;
Since all on earth I valued most,
My guide, my stay, my friend is lost,
You, only you, can make me blessed,
And hush the tempest in my breast;
Then gently deign to guide my feet
To your hermit-trodden seat,
Where I may live at last my own,
Where I at last may die unknown.

I spoke: she turned her magic ray,
And thus she said, or seemed to say:
"Youth, you're mistaken if you think to find
In shades a medicine for a troubled mind;
Wan Grief will haunt you wheresoe'er you go,
Sigh in the breeze, and with streamlet flow:
There pale Inaction pines his life away,
And satiate mourns the quick return of day;
There naked Frenzy, laughing wild with pain,
Or bares the blade, or plunges in the main;
There Superstition broods o'er all her fears,
And yells of demons in the Zephyr hears."—

Grainger.

RULES FOR THE GENDER OF PERSONIFIED NOUNS.

RULE 1.—Natural objects possessing the feminine attributes of beauty, gentleness, loveliness, and the like, are represented as females when personified; as *Virtue*, *Faith*, *Hope*, *Charity*, *Modesty*, the *Spring*, the *Moon*.

RULE 2.—Natural objects possessing the masculine attributes of sternness, power, majesty, and the like, are represented as males when personified; as *Time*, *Death*, *Ambition*, *War*, *Winter*, the *Sun*, the *Ocean*.

SUGGESTION.—Let the pupil be required to point out the nouns that are personified in the foregoing extracts; also let him indicate the gender, and assign the reason for ascribing to a personified noun the masculine rather than the feminine, or the feminine rather than the masculine gender.

MODELS FOR THE PARSING OF PERSONIFIED NOUNS.

(a) **Necessity** is a common noun rendered proper by personification. *Necessity* is naturally of the neuter gender, but is here represented as being the name of a female, and is therefore to be parsed as being feminine by personification.

(b) **Invention** is a common noun rendered proper by personification. If we regard inventiveness as being a characteristic of the male rather than of the female intellect, then *Invention*, the child of *Necessity* is a young man, and the noun *Invention* should be parsed as being masculine by personification.

(c) **Idleness** is proper by personification. We may regard it as masculine, because *idleness* is more commonly spoken of as the reproach of males than of females.

(d) **Ignorance** is necessarily feminine, since we have made *Idleness* masculine, and since the two together are the parents of a family of children.

(e) Of the two children of *Idleness* and *Ignorance*, *Vice* is a rakish and dissolute young man, and *Misery* is an idle, slatternly young woman, who has not intelligence and energy enough to hem a handkerchief or to comb her own hair.

(f) **Death** and the **Grave** are horrid objects, and therefore, when personified, are appropriately made masculine.

(g) **Bliss** is a state of feeling in the highest degree pleasurable. The word, therefore, properly becomes feminine by personification.

(h) **Luxury** is represented as practicing the seductive arts of a licentious woman. The noun should therefore be parsed as feminine by personification.

(i) **Solitude** is the name of a retired and quiet situation congenial to female tastes and habits. The poets, therefore, make the noun feminine by personification.

(k) **Wisdom**, on account of its excellence, is made feminine by personification.

(l) **Innocence** and **Peace**, on account of their loveliness and desirableness, are appropriately rendered feminine by personification.

(m) **Guilt**, in the personified use of the word, is the name of an individual who has committed murder or some other crime; and as crimes are more frequently perpetrated by males than by females, we may regard the name as masculine.

(n) **Fear** also represents a person who has committed a crime, and is endeavoring to escape the pursuit of Justice, and is therefore masculine, for the reason given in the last example.

(o) **Virtue**, from its possessing every lovely attribute, is feminine.

(p) **Contemplation**, on account of the calmness and composure by which it is accompanied, is feminine.

(q) **Night**, from the agreeable stillness by which it is accompanied, is made feminine in poetry. The same may be said of the nouns *Evening* and *Twilight*.

ARTICLE XI.

THE PRONOUNS.

Section 1.

The personal pronouns.

EXAMPLES.

1. I, Alexander, am emperor of Russia. My possessions lie in the north of Europe and Asia, and sixty millions of people are subject to me (*a*).

(*a*) **I** is a personal pronoun; 1st, sing., masc., to agree with its antecedent *Alexander*.—Rule VI. *I* is in the nom. case, and is the subj. of the verb *am*.—Rule VIII.

Alexander is a noun; prop., 1st, sing., masc., nom., and in apposition with *I*.—Rule I.

My is a pronoun; 1st, sing., masc., to agree with its antecedent *Alexander*.—Rule VI. *My* is in the poss. case, and governed by *possessions*.—Rule II.

Me is a personal pronoun; 1st, sing., masc., to agree with its antecedent *Alexander*.—Rule VI; and is in the objective case, and governed by the prep. *to*.—Rule IV.

2. I, Victoria, am queen of England. The sun never sets on my dominions, and one hundred and fifty millions of people own me as their sovereign (*a*).

(*a*) **I** is a personal pronoun; 1st, sing., fem., and agrees with its antecedent *Victoria*.—Rule VI. *I* is in the nom. case, and is the subj. of *am*.—Rule VIII.

3. We, the young men of this academy, would respectfully ask our teacher, Mr. A., to grant us a holiday on to-morrow.

4. We, the young ladies of Oakland Seminary, beg of our beloved preceptress, Miss B., to favor us with the acceptance of the accompanying present.

5. We, the pupils of Mr. C.'s school, would express our gratitude for his kindness to us.

REMARK.—If the pupils are all males, the pronouns *we*, *our*, and *us* are masculine; if the pupils are all females, the pronouns are feminine; and if the pupils are partly males and partly females, the pronouns are of the common gender. By a noun of the common gender is meant a noun that is sometimes masculine and sometimes feminine, as *parent*, *child*, *bird*. In any particular instance, if the gender of a singular noun denoting a particular person or animal is known, the noun should be parsed either as masculine or feminine, according to the fact. If the gender of a singular noun denoting a person is not determined either by its form or by the context, then, according to the usage of all languages, such singular noun is represented by a masculine pronoun; as, “a parent should supply the wants of his children.”

If a noun denoting persons is of the plural number, and includes individuals of both sexes, such a noun, in any language in which adjectives agree with their substantives in gender, must be qualified by masculine adjectives; and therefore the noun, although it includes individuals of both sexes, is of the masculine gender. In Latin, for instance, we may say, “*Est bonorum parentum liberis consulere*” (It is the part of good parents to provide for their children). Here *parentum*, signifying *parents*, is qualified by the masculine adjective *bonorum*, signifying *good*. The Latin noun *parentum* is therefore of the masculine gender; and hence we may conclude that the English noun *parents*, including both fathers and mothers, should always be regarded as being masculine, and that the expression *common gender* should not be used in parsing.

6. Thou, Lord, in the beginning hast laid the foundation of the earth, and the heavens are the works of thine hands.

7. I will sing of mercy and judgment: unto thee, O Lord, will I sing.

8. Martha, thou art careful and troubled about many things.

9. Woman, behold thy son.
10. Mary, the master is come, and calleth for thee.
11. Boys, as soon as you have prepared your lessons I will hear you recite.
12. Girls, have you received the presents that your friends sent to you?
13. Children, you should do every thing that your parents command you to do.
14. James found his cousin, and he brought him to his own home.
15. The mother reproved her daughter, and told her that she had acted very naughtily.
16. The oak in autumn sheds its foliage, but in spring it renews it again.
17. The boys said that they had spent the money which their parents gave them.
18. The girls say that they have learned all the lessons that their teacher has assigned to them.
19. The children played in the evening till they became tired and sleepy, when their parents sent them to bed.
20. When the leaves have been touched by the autumnal frosts, they change their color, become loosened from the boughs, and the wind scatters them over the ground.

Section 2.

The absolute possessive pronouns.

EXAMPLES.

1. Whose son was praised? Mine (thine, his, hers, ours, yours, theirs) was praised (*a*).

2. Whose son did they praise? They praised mine (thine, his, hers, ours, yours, theirs) (*b*).

3. Whose sons were praised? Mine (thine, his, hers, ours, yours, theirs) were praised (*c*).

4. Whose sons did they praise? They praised mine (thine, his, hers, ours, yours, theirs).

5. Whose daughter was commended? Mine (thine, his, hers, ours, yours, theirs) was commended.

6. Whose daughters did they commend? They commended mine (thine, his, hers, ours, yours, theirs).

7. Whose book lies on the table? Mine (thine, his, hers, ours, yours, theirs) lies on the table.

8. Whose book did he lay on the table? He laid mine (thine, his, hers, ours, yours, theirs) on the table.

9. Whose books lie on the table? Mine (thine, his, hers, ours, yours, theirs) lie on the table.

10. Whose books did they lay on the table? They laid mine (thine, his, hers, ours, yours, theirs) on the table.

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(*a*) **Mine** is an absolute possessive pronoun, of the first person and singular number. *Mine* is here a substitute for *my son*, and is therefore equivalent to a noun, com., 3d, sing., masc., nom., and subj. of the verb *was praised*.—Rule VIII.

Thine is an absolute possessive pronoun, of the 2d pers. sing., signifying *thy son*; **his**, of the 3d, sing., masc., signifying *his son*; **hers**, of the 3d, sing., fem., signifying *her son*, etc. Therefore, each of the words *thine*, *his*, etc., is equivalent to a noun, 3d, sing., masc., nom., and subj. of the verb *was praised*.—Rule VIII.

(*b*) In the second example, the possessives **mine**, **thine**, etc., signifying *my son*, *thy son*, etc., are equivalent to nouns, 3d, sing., masc., obj., and governed by *praised*.

(c) In the third example, the pronouns **mine, thine**, etc., signifying *my sons, thy sons*, etc., represent nouns, plu., masc., nom., and subj. of *were praised*.

NOTE.—The words *my, thy, his, her, our, your*, and *their* are called *conjunctive possessive pronouns*, because they are *conjoined* to the noun denoting the thing possessed; while the words *mine, thine, his, hers, ours, yours*, and *theirs* are called *absolute possessive pronouns*, for the reason that they are used *independently* of the noun denoting the thing possessed.

It is common to parse *mine, yours*, etc., as being governed by a noun understood. Now, whenever any word is understood, it can always be supplied. But if I say “this book is yours,” I can not supply the noun *book* after *yours*, and say “this book is yours book.” The fact is, that the absolute possessives include in themselves the idea of the thing possessed. One of these words should, therefore, first be parsed as a pronoun in the possessive case, and of the same gender, number, and person as the possessor, and then as a common noun, of the third person, and of the same gender and number as the name of the thing possessed, and in the nominative or objective case, according to its relation to the other words of the sentence.

The parsing of the absolute possessives as nouns is justified by the analogies of other languages. In French, for instance, the words corresponding to our absolute possessives assume the gender and number of the noun denoting the thing or things possessed, and require the definite article to be prefixed. For example, *le mien* (masculine), and *la mienne* (feminine), signify the thing that belongs to me; and *les miens* (masc.), and *les miennes* (fem.), signify the things that belong to me; *le, la*, and *les* being the French of *the*, and *mien, mienne, miens, miennes* being the French for *mine*.

Section 3.

The relative pronouns.

EXAMPLES.

1. I, who command you, am the general (a).
2. I, who wear the crown, am the queen.
3. I, whose name is Frederick William, am emperor of Germany.

4. I, whose name is Victoria, am queen of England.
5. I, James, on whom you have conferred so many favors, will not be ungrateful.
6. I, Mary, to whom you have been so kind, will always remember you.
7. We, who know him, can testify to his good character.
8. We, whose names are undersigned, promise to pay.
9. We, whom you have befriended, will befriend you in return.
10. Thou, who art the Author of life, canst also restore it.
11. Hail, lovely Nymph, whose bosom heaves the sigh,
When fancy paints the scene of deep distress.—
Elegy to Pity.
12. O Thou, whose balance does the mountains weigh,
Whose will the wild, tumultuous seas obey.
13. O God, to whom vengeance belongeth, shew thyself.
14. Hail, ye heroes, heaven-born band,
Who fought and bled in Freedom's cause!
15. Ye Nymphs of Solyma, who dwell on Mount Zion,
begin the song.
16. Boys, you whose parents are incurring so much expense to provide for you the means of education, should improve your time.
17. Diplomas will be awarded to you, young ladies, whose academic course has been completed.
18. Children, you whose teachers take so much pains to instruct you, should endeavor to learn.

19. I will ever be grateful to thee, my friend, to whom I am under so many obligations.

20. Ye, whom the charms of grandeur please,
Nursed on the downy lap of ease,
Fall prostrate at his throne.

21. The boy who is ill-natured and quarrelsome will have few friends.

22. The girl who is kind and obliging will secure the good-will of her associates.

23. He is a man whose lips are free from guile.

24. She is a woman whose praise is in the mouths of all who know her.

25. He is a fellow whom nobody respects.

26. She is the lady whom we saw at the fair.

27. The boys who deport themselves well will be esteemed.

28. The girls who have been perfect in their recitations and deportment are dismissed.

29. Children who do not honor their parents, disobey the command of God.

30. They are men whose word is as good as their bond.

31. Those are the women whose husbands were killed in the battle.

32. They are men on whom we can depend.

33. Those are the ladies of whom I spoke.

34. They are persons whom all delight to honor.

35. This is the cow which gives milk (*b*).

36. That is the bull which bellows so loud.

37. This is the cock whose crowing awakes the farmer in the morning.

38. That is the hen whose chickens were caught by the fox.

39. That is the ram which I bought of my brother.

40. That is the ewe which I gave to my sister.

41. These are the oxen which draw the cart.

42. These are the cows which were grazing in the meadow.

43. Those are the oxen whose lowing we heard.

44. Those are the cows whose milk we use.

45. Those are the oxen which we shall kill for beef.

46. These are the cows which the farmer fed.

47. Those are the cattle which are being fattened for market.

48. This is the book which was lying on the table.

49. That is the book whose leaves are soiled.

50. This is the book which I borrowed of my friend.

51. These are the trees which bear good fruit.

52. Those are the trees whose blossoms were killed by the frost.

53. These are the trees which my father planted.

54. I that hold the scepter am the king.

55. I that wear the diadem am the queen.

56. I that you have injured have been your friend.

57. We that enjoy the blessings of civil liberty, wish that others may enjoy the same blessings.

58. We that you have assisted will assist you in return.

59. Thou that censurest others, art thyself guilty of the same faults.
60. Ye that fear the Lord, depart from evil.
61. He that acts wisely deserves praise.
62. He is a man that every one speaks well of.
63. She is a woman that minds her own business.
64. She is a woman that every one esteems.
65. These are the men that volunteered as soldiers.
66. Those are the gentlemen that we met on the road.
67. Those are the ladies that were in the coach.
68. Those are the ladies that we saw in the cars (*c*).
69. Those are the children that were playing on the green.
70. Those are the persons that we met this morning.
71. This is a book that belongs to my brother.
72. This is a book that my sister owns.
73. These are houses that were built by my father.
74. These are houses that my father built.
75. Whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also (*d*).
76. Whosoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him twain.
77. Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might (*e*).

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(*a*) **Who** is a pronoun; rel., 1st, sing., masc., agreeing with its antecedent *I*.—Rule VI. *Who* is in the nom. case, and is the subj. of the verb *command*.—Rule VIII.

(b) **Which** is a pronoun; rel., 3d, sing., fem., and agrees with its antecedent *cow*.—Rule VI. *Which* is in the nom. case, and is the subj. of the verb *gives*.—Rule VIII.

(c) **That** is a pronoun; rel., 3d, sing., fem., and agrees with its antecedent *ladies*.—Rule VI. *That* is in the obj. case, and governed by *saw*.—Rule III.

(d) **Whosoever** is a pronoun; rel., 3d, sing., masc., and agrees with its antecedent *him*.—Rule VI. *Whosoever* is in the nom. case, and it the subj. of *shall smite*.

(e) **Whatsoever** is a pronoun; rel., 3d, sing., neut., agreeing with its antecedent *it*.—Rule VI. *Whatsoever* is in the obj. case, and is governed by *findeth*.—Rule III.

Section 4.

Interrogative pronouns.

EXAMPLES.

1. Who is that man?
2. Who is that woman?
3. Whose hat is that?
4. Whose bonnet is this?
5. Whom did the people elect as governor of the state?
6. Whom did the lady employ as governess of her children?
7. Who are these men?
8. Who are these women?
9. Whose are these hats?
10. Whose are those bonnets?
11. Whom did the company choose as officers?
12. Whom did Thomas and Henry marry?

13. Who lost this knife?
14. Whose book is this?
15. To whom shall I give this apple?
16. Who were at the party?
17. Whose residences are those?
18. Whom have you invited as guests?
19. Which is the man of whom you spoke?
20. Which is the woman that you meant?
21. Which are the men that you have hired?
22. Which are the women that came in the cars?
23. Which is the bird that sings so sweetly?
24. Which are the birds that built this nest?
25. Which is the book that you want?
26. Which are the trees that you planted?
27. To which of his two sons did the father give the farm?
28. For which of his daughters did the father buy a piano?
29. Of which of these men may it be said that they are honest and upright?
30. Of which of these women may it be said that they are kind and charitable?
31. Which of these children shall I adopt as my heir?
32. Which of these children shall I adopt as my heirs?
33. Which of the children has left home?
34. Which of the children have left home?
35. Which of the books has been lost?
36. Which of the books have been lost?

37. In which of these houses do you reside?
38. Which of these pines will the carpenters select for ship masts?
39. What is this?
40. What have you done?
41. What means this martial array?
42. What signifies sadness?
43. What is your carnival to him?
44. What must have been her agony?
45. Whether of them twain did the will of his father?

Section 5.

The relatives WHAT, WHATEVER, WHATSOEVER, WHOEVER, WHOSOEVER.

EXAMPLES.

1. It is not what it is supposed to be (*a*).
2. What can not be cured must be endured.
3. What is done can not be undone.
4. I gave him what was necessary.
5. Tell me what you have done.
6. I know not what to do.
7. The dread of censure ought not to prevail over our sense of what is proper.
8. He who buys what he does not need, will often need what he can not buy.
9. What is just is honest; and again, what is honest is just.

10. Whatever purifies, fortifies also the heart (*b*).
11. Whatsoever he doeth shall prosper.
12. Whoever said so did not tell the truth (*c*).
13. Whosoever will, may come.
14. Send whomsoever you please [to send].
15. You should not desire to say what you know would be provoking to others.
16. Whosoever looks for a friend without imperfections, will never find what he seeks.
17. Whatsoever doth make manifest is light.
18. The officer is too anxious about the performance of what he is especially charged with, to mind what others are doing.
19. I would much rather hear what it is in your power to tell me.

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(*a*) **What** is a compound relative, including both the antecedent and the relative, and is equivalent to the *thing which*.

Thing, the antecedent part of *what*, is a noun; com., 3d, sing., neut., and nom. after *is*.—Rule X.

Which, the relative part of *what*, is a pronoun; 3d, sing., neut., agreeing with its antecedent *thing*—Rule VI; and is in the nom. case after *is supposed to be*.—Rule X.

OTHERWISE.

What is a pronoun; rel., 3d, sing., neut., agreeing with its antecedent *thing* understood—Rule VI; and is in the nom. case after *is supposed to be*.—Rule X.

(*b*) **Whatever** is a compound relative, including both the antecedent and the relative, and is equivalent to the *thing which*.

Thing, the antecedent part of *whatever*, is a noun, etc., and nom. to *fortifies*.—Rule VIII.

Which, the relative part of *whatever*, is a pronoun; 3d, sing., neut., agreeing with its antecedent *thing*—Rule VI; and is the subj. of the verb *purifies*.—Rule VIII.

OTHERWISE.

Whatever is a pronoun; rel., 3d, sing., neut., agreeing with its antecedent *thing* understood—Rule VI; and the subj. of the verb *purifies*.—Rule VIII.

(c) **Whoever** is a compound relative, including both the antecedent and the relative, and is equivalent to the *person who*.

Person, the antecedent part of *whoever*, is a noun; 3d, sing., masc., nom., and subj. of the verb *did tell*.—Rule VIII.

Who, the relative part of *whoever*, is a pronoun; 3d, sing., masc., agreeing with its antecedent *person*—Rule VI; and is the subj. nom. of the verb *said*.—Rule VIII.

OTHERWISE.

Whoever is a pronoun; rel., 3d, sing., masc., agreeing with its antecedent *person* understood—Rule VI; and is the subj. nom. of *said*.—Rule VIII.

Directions for parsing a sentence containing any one of the relatives WHAT, WHATEVER, WHATSOEVER, WHOEVER, WHOSOEVER.

1. Resolve *what*, *whatever*, or *whatsoever* into the *thing which*.
2. Resolve *whoever* or *whosoever* into the *person who*, the *persons who*, *he who*, or *they who*.
3. Resolve *whomsoever* into the *person whom*, the *persons whom*, *him whom*, or *them whom*.
4. After resolving the pronoun, arrange the words of the sentence in their proper order, and then parse.
5. Otherwise, instead of resolving the pronoun, parse it as a simple relative referring to an antecedent understood. This latter mode of parsing is the preferable one. There are really, neither in the English nor in any other language, any pronouns that are compound in the sense of including both the relative and the antecedent.

THE RELATIVES OF THE FOREGOING EXAMPLES
RESOLVED.

1. It is not the thing which it is supposed to be.
2. The thing which can not be cured must be endured.
3. The thing which is done can not be undone.
4. I gave him the things which were necessary.
5. Tell me the thing which you have done.
6. I know not the thing which to do.
7. The dread of censure ought not to prevail over our sense of the thing which is proper.
8. He who buys the things which he does not need will often need the things which he can not buy.
9. The thing which is honest is just; and again, the thing is just which is honest.
10. The thing which purifies the heart also fortifies it.
11. The things shall prosper which he doeth.
12. The person who said so did not tell the truth.
13. The person may come who will.
14. Send the person whom you please to send.
15. You should not desire to say the things which you know would be provoking.
16. The person who looks for a friend without imperfections, will never find the thing which he seeks.
17. The thing which is light doth make manifest.
18. The officer is too anxious about the thing with which he is especially charged, to mind the things which others are doing.
19. I would rather hear the things which it is in your power to tell me.

Section 6.

Pronouns relating to two or more antecedents taken in connection.

(a) *When the antecedents are of the same person.*

EXAMPLES.

1. John and George, you may recite your lessons (a).
2. Susan and Mary, you may put away your books.
3. Thomas and Martha, you may go home (b).
4. When Peter and Henry are at school, they are obedient to their teacher.
5. When Harriet and Eliza have finished their work, their mother will permit them to play.
6. Arthur and Sarah had some fine books presented to them by their father.
7. Take this cloak and shawl and put them in the wardrobe.
8. Suffer not jealousy and distrust to enter. They will destroy, like a canker, every germ of friendship.
9. Avoid haughtiness of behavior and affectation in manners. They imply a want of solid merit.
10. You, John and George, who have recited your lessons, may go home.
11. You, Harriet and Eliza, who have finished your work, may go and play.
12. You, Arthur and Sarah, who have received the new books, must use them carefully.
13. There are the man and the boy of whom I spoke.
14. There are the mother and the daughter who live in the cottage.

15. There go the lady and the gentleman whom we saw in the cars.

16. I have found the book and the slate which I had lost.

17. He described the persons and the things that he saw.

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(a) **John** and **George** are nouns; prop., 2d., sing., masc., and in the nom. independent by way of address.—Rule V, Note 1.

You is a pronoun; 2d, masc., to agree in person and gender with its antecedents *John* and *George*.—Rule VI. *You* is plural, because its antecedents *John* and *George* are taken in connection.—Rule VI, Note 1.

(b) **You** is a pronoun; second person, because its antecedents, *Thomas* and *Martha*, are of the second person.—Rule VI. *You* is plural, because its antecedents, *Thomas* and *Martha*, are taken in connection.—Rule VI, Note 1. *You* is masculine, because *Thomas*, one of its antecedents, is masculine.—Rule VI, Note 5.

(b) *When the antecedents are of different persons.*

1. *One antecedent being of the first person, and the other antecedent, or antecedents, being either of the second or third person, or both.*

EXAMPLES.

1. Thou [Thomas] and I [John] have finished our work (a).

2. You [boys] and I [David] have, etc.

3. He and I [Peter] have, etc.

4. The men and I [Henry] have, etc.

5. Thou [Thomas] and we [boys] have, etc.

6. You [boys] and we [men] have, etc.

7. He and we [boys] have, etc.
8. The men and we [boys] have, etc.
9. Thou [Mary] and I [Susan] have, etc.
10. You [girls] and I [Hannah] have, etc.
11. She and I [Jane] have, etc.
12. The women and I [Eliza] have, etc.
13. Thou [Harriet] and we [girls] have, etc.
14. You [girls] and we [women] have, etc.
15. She and we [girls] have, etc.
16. The woman and we [girls] have, etc.
17. Thou [Thomas] and I [Mary] have, etc. (*b*).
18. You [girls] and I [David] have, etc.
19. He and I [Eliza] have, etc.
20. She and I [John] have, etc.
21. The men and I [Julia] have, etc.
22. The women and I [Thomas] have, etc.
23. Thou [Henry] and we [girls] have, etc.
24. You [women] and we [men] have, etc.
25. He and we [girls] have, etc.
26. She and we [boys] have, etc.
27. The men and we [women] have, etc.

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(a) **Thou** is a pers. pron.; 2d, sing., masc., agreeing with *Thomas*, the name of the person addressed.—Rule VI. *Thou* is in the nom. case, and is one of the subjects of the verb *have finished*.—Rule VIII.

I is a pers. pron.; 1st, sing., masc., agreeing with *John*, the name

of the person speaking.—Rule VI. *I* is in the nom. case, and is one of the subjects of the verb *have finished*.

Have finished is a verb; reg., trans., indic., pres., plu., because its two subjects, *thou* and *I*, are taken in connection—Rule IX, Note 1; and it is of the first person, because *I*, one of its subjects, is of the first person, the other subject, *thou*, being of the second person.—Rule IX, Note 4.

Our is a pers. pron. of the first person, because *I*, one of its antecedents, is of the first person.—Rule VI, Note 4. *Our* is of the masculine gender, because its antecedents, *thou* and *I*, are masculine.—Rule VI, Note 5. *Our* is in the plural number, because its singular antecedents, *thou* and *I*, are taken in connection.—Rule VI, Note 1.

(b) **Our** is a pers. pron. of the first person, because one of its antecedents, *I*, is of the first person.—Rule VI, Note 4. *Our* is of the plural number, because its singular antecedents, *thou* and *I*, are taken in connection.—Rule VI, Note 1. *Our* is of the masculine gender, because *thou*, one of its antecedents, is masculine.—Rule VI, Note 5. *Our* is in the possessive case, and is governed by the noun *work*.—Rule II.

2. *One of the antecedents being of the second person, and the other of the third.*

EXAMPLES.

1. Thou [John] and Thomas may recite your lessons (a).

2. You [boys] and Henry may, etc.

3. You [Thomas] and the boys may, etc.

4. Thou [Mary] and Susan may, etc.

5. You [girls] and Clara may, etc.

6. You [Jane] and the girls may, etc.

7. Thou [Mary] and Thomas may, etc.

8. You [girls] and Peter may, etc.

9. You [boys] and Sarah may, etc.

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(a) **May recite** is a verb; reg., trans., poten., pres., second person, because *thou*, one of its subjects, is of the second person.—Rule IX, Note 4. *May recite* is of the plural number, because its singular subjects, *thou* and *Thomas*, are taken in connection.—Rule IX, Note 1.

Your is a pers. pron.; second person, because *thou*, one of its antecedents, is of the second person.—Rule VI, Note 4. *Your* is of the plural number, because its singular antecedents, *thou* and *Thomas*, are taken in connection.—Rule VI, Note 1. *Your* is of the masculine gender, because its antecedents, *thou* and *Thomas*, are masculine.—Rule VI. *Your* is in the possessive case, and is governed by the noun *lessons*.—Rule II.

(c) *Two antecedents in the singular taken in connection, and referring to the same thing.*

EXAMPLES.

1. A kind father and husband has left his place vacant (a).

2. That excellent wife and mother will be missed by her husband and children.

3. That noble patriot and philanthropist was honored by the erection of a monument to his memory.

4. That good neighbor and excellent citizen has departed, and we shall see him no more.

5. That honest man and sincere Christian is gone, and has left us the precious legacy of his example.

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(a) **Has left** is a verb; irreg., trans., indic., 2d past, and third person, because its nominatives, *father* and *husband*, are of the third person.—Rule IX. *Has left* is of the singular number, because its nominatives, *father* and *husband*, designate the same person.—Rule IX, Note 2.

His is a pronoun of the third person, because its antecedents, *father* and *husband*, are of the third person.—Rule VI. *His* is of the sing. num., because its singular antecedents, *father* and *husband*, though taken together, designate the same person.—Rule VI, Note 2. *His* is in the poss. case, and is governed by the noun *place*.—Rule II.

Section 7.

Pronouns referring separately to two or more antecedents in the singular.

EXAMPLES.

1. Either Mary or Eliza will do the work for her mother (*a*).
2. Neither James nor Henry likes his book.
3. The father, and not the son, lost his life (*b*).
4. No citizen, no ruler, should give his influence to such a measure.
5. Each leaf and each blossom holds the dew in its embrace.
6. The good man, and the sinner, too, shall receive his reward (*c*).
7. Truth, and truth only, is worth seeking after for its own sake.
8. Any boy or girl that violates a rule of the school, will incur the displeasure of his or her teacher.

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(*a*) **Her** is a pers. pron.; 3d, sing., fem., agreeing separately with its antecedents, *Mary* and *Eliza*.—Rule VI, Note 3. *Her* is in the poss. case, and is governed by the noun *mother*.

Will do is a verb; irreg., trans., indic., 1st fut., 3d, sing., agreeing separately with its subjects, *Mary* and *Eliza*.—Rule IX, Note 3.

(b) **His** is a pronoun; 3d, sing., agreeing with its antecedent *father*.—Rule VI. *His* is in the poss. case, and is governed by the noun *life*.—Rule II.

Father is a noun, etc., and is the subject of the verb *lost*.—Rule VIII.

Son is a noun, etc., and subject of the verb *lost* understood.—Rule VIII.

NOTE.—The ellipsis being supplied, the sentence will read thus: "The father [lost his life], and not the son, lost his life."

(c) **His** is a pronoun; pers., 3d, sing., masc., agreeing with its antecedent *man*.—Rule VI. *His* is in the poss. case, and is governed by *reward*.—Rule II.

Section 8.

Miscellaneous exercises in the parsing of the pronouns.

EXAMPLES.

1. They who have nothing to give, can often afford relief to others by imparting what they feel.

2. Our ignorance of what is to come, and of what is really good or evil, should correct our anxiety about worldly success.

3. The chief misfortunes which befall us in life can be traced to some vices or follies which we have committed.

4. Moral and religious instruction derives its efficacy not so much from what men are taught to know, as from what they are brought to feel.

5. Gentleness corrects whatever is offensive in our manners.

6. What avails the show of external liberty to one who hath lost the government of himself?

7. On whom does time hang so heavily as on the slothful and lazy? To whom are the hours so lingering? Who are so often devoured with spleen, and obliged to fly to every expedient which can help them to get rid of themselves?

8. It is not that my lot is low,
That bids the silent tear to flow.—*H. K. White.*

9. There are few persons in the country that I do not know something of.

10. Now tell us what 't was all about.

11. But what they killed each other for,
I could not well make out.

12. Is he free who must flatter and lie to compass his ends; who must bear with this man's caprice, and that man's scorn; [] must profess friendship where he hates, and respect where he condemns; who is not at liberty to appear in his own colors, nor to speak his own sentiments; who dares not be honest, lest he should be poor?—*Blair.*

13. The upright man esteems nothing but what is honorable, and abhors whatever is base and unworthy in moral conduct.—*Blair.*

14. The upright man is indeed what he appears to be; full of truth, candor, and humanity.—*Blair.*

15. Whomsoever I shall kiss, that same is he.—*Matt.*
xxvi: 48.

16. Nothing except what flows from the heart, can render even external manners truly pleasing.—*Blair.*

17. What I forfeit for myself is a trifle.—*Goldsmith.*

18. What were then the sentiments, and what was the language of this great and good man?—*Blair.*

ARTICLE XII.

ADJECTIVES.

Section 1.

Classes of adjectives.(a) *Common adjectives.*

EXAMPLES.

1. Now came still evening on, and twilight gray
Had in her sober livery all things clad (a).—*Milton.*

2. The curfew tolls the knell of parting day (b),
The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea,
The plowman homeward plods his weary way,
And leaves the world to darkness and to me.

Now fades the glimmering landscape on the sight,
And all the air a solemn stillness holds,
Save where the beetle wheels his droning flight,
And drowsy tinklings lull the distant folds ;

Save that, from yonder ivy-mantled tower,
The moping owl does to the moon complain
Of such as, wandering near her secret bower,
Disturb her ancient solitary reign.

Beneath those rugged elms, that yew-tree's shade,
Where heaves the turf in many a mouldering heap,
Each in his narrow cell forever laid,
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep.

The breezy call of incense-breathing morn,
The swallow twittering from her straw-built shed,
The cock's shrill clarion, or the echoing horn,
No more shall rouse them from their lowly
bed (c).—*Gray.*

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(a) **Still** is an adjective, a word used to qualify or limit the meaning of a substantive; descriptive, because it describes the noun to which it belongs. It is also a common adjective, because it is an ordinary epithet of the language. It is in the positive degree, because it expresses the quality without increase or diminution, and qualifies the noun *evening*.—Rule VII.

OTHERWISE.

Still is a descriptive or common adjective in the positive degree, and qualifies the noun *evening*.—Rule VII.

(b) **Parting** is the pres. part. of the reg. intrans. verb *to part*. It is used here as a descriptive adjective, and qualifies the noun *day*.—Rule VII.

OTHERWISE.

Parting is a participial adjective, qualifying the noun *day*.—Rule VII.

OTHERWISE.

Parting is a descriptive adjective. It can not with propriety be compared, and belongs to the noun *day*.—Rule VII.

(c) **Straw-built** is a compound descriptive adjective. It can not with propriety be compared, and belongs to the noun *shed*.—Rule VII.

(b) *Definitive adjectives.*

EXAMPLES.

1st. Demonstratives: as, this man (a), these men (b); that boy, those boys; the same girl; yon or yonder house; both kings.

2d. Distributives: as, each hour (c); every day; either book; neither pen.

3d. Indefinites: as, all things; any person (d); certain men; few books; many dogs; much water; one lion; other people; another time; some cows; what news; which child; sundry articles; several items.

4th. Numerals: A. Cardinals; as, one man (*e*); two women; three boys; four girls, etc. B. Ordinals; as, the first book (*f*); the second line; the third letter; the fourth chapter, etc.

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(*a*) **This** is a definitive adjective of the demonstrative kind, and belongs to the noun *man*, with which it agrees in number.—Rule VII, Note 4.

(*b*) **These** is a definitive adjective of the demonstrative kind, plural number, and belongs to the noun *men*, with which it agrees.—Rule VII, Note 4.

(*c*) **Each** is a definitive adjective of the distributive kind, and agrees with *hour* in the singular.—Rule VII, Note 4.

(*d*) **Any** is a definitive adjective of the indefinite kind, and belongs to the noun *person*.—Rule VII.

(*e*) **One** is a definitive adjective of the class of numerals, and the sub-class of cardinals, and agrees with the noun *man* in the singular.—Rule VII, Note 4.

(*f*) **First** is a definitive adjective of the class of numerals, and the sub-class of ordinals, and belongs to the noun *book* in the singular.—Rule VII, Note 4.

(*c*) *Proper adjectives.*

EXAMPLES.

1. Demosthenes was an Athenian orator (*a*).
2. Horace was a Latin poet.
3. Scipio was a Roman general.
4. Phidias was a Grecian sculptor.
5. Michael Angelo was an Italian painter.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(*a*) **Athenian** is a proper adjective derived from the proper noun *Athens*, and belongs to the noun *orator*.—Rule VII.

Section 2.

Position of the adjectives.

- (a) *The adjective placed immediately before its noun.*

EXAMPLES.

1. Night, sable (a) goddess, from her ebon (b) throne,
In rayless majesty now stretches forth
Her leaden scepter o'er a slumbering world.—
Young.
2. Vital spark of heavenly flame,
Quit, O quit this mortal frame.—*Pope.*
3. For who, to dumb forgetfulness a prey,
This pleasing, anxious being e'er resigned,
Left the warm precincts of the cheerful day,
Nor cast one longing, lingering look behind?—
Gray.

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(a) **Sable** is a descriptive adjective; compared *sable*, *more sable*, *most sable*; in the positive, and qualifies *Night*.—Rule VII.

(b) **Ebon** is a descriptive adjective, not susceptible of comparison, and qualifies the noun *throne*.—Rule VII.

(b) *The adjective placed immediately after the noun or pronoun which it qualifies.*

EXAMPLES.

1. We have bread enough.
2. Hammering renders metals brittle.
3. The public promenade is a thing unknown to the ancients.

4. He who violates the laws renders himself liable to be punished.

5. All men agree to call vinegar sour, honey sweet, and aloes bitter.

6. Virtue renders life happy.

7. They preserved their privileges inviolate.

8. Attention held them mute.

9. Attention held his looks suspense.—*Milton*.

10. Shall I call that man free who has nothing that is his own?

11. Joseph made himself strange to his brethren.

12. The justice and expediency of the bill are such as to render it self-evident.—*Lord Mansfield*.

13. Speculative ideas of general benevolence may float in the head, leaving the heart cold and untouched.—*Blair*.

14. He entered the grove, and found the coolness and verdure irresistibly pleasant.—*Dr. Johnson*.

15. He led captivity captive.

(c) *Adjectives after intransitive and passive verbs.*

1. *After the verb TO BE.*

EXAMPLES.

1. The rose is red (a). 2. The lily is white. 3. I am content. 4. They are dissatisfied. 5. The sky was cloudy. 6. The weather was cold.

7. The girls were present. 8. The boys were absent. 9. The window is open. 10. The door is shut. 11. The winter is past. 12. The rain is over.

13. The task is easy. 14. The labor is light. 15. The lessons were hard. 16. The problems were difficult. 17. The grass is wet with dew. 18. My fingers are numb with cold.

19. Brutes are devoid of reason. 20. Canada is subject to England. 21. I am glad to see my friends. 22. We are liable to be deceived. 23. I am apt to make mistakes.

24. The boys are fast asleep. 25. The girls were wide awake. 26. The traveler was afraid of robbers. 27. His conduct was very strange.

28. The widows of Ashur are loud in their wail.—*Byron.*

29. We love what is agreeable, and hate what is disagreeable.

30. The men were wont to watch.

31. The lances [were] unlifted,
The trumpets [were] unblown.—*Byron.*

2. Hephæstion, being at that time resident with two young men of distinction, offered them the kingdom.—*Trans. from Quintus Curtius.*

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(a) **Red** is an adjective; compared *red*, *redder*, *reddest*. Found in the positive degree, forming with the copula *is* the predicate of the proposition, and qualifies the subj. *rose*.—Rule VII.

2. *After other intransitive verbs.*

EXAMPLES.

1. The sky became cloudy (a).

2. The weather grew cold.

3. The patient seems better.
4. It was feared that the weather would prove unpropitious.
5. We should not sit unconcerned while our liberty is invaded.
6. The beggar walked barefooted.
7. Omar, the son of Hassan, lived unmarried.
8. How long I remained insensible, I can not tell.
9. The eyes of the sleepers waxed deadly and chill,
And their hearts but once heaved, and forever grew
still.—*Byron*.
10. His eye had got dim, and his heart [] faint.
11. Those names have become historical.
12. He (Obidah) stood pensive and confused, afraid to go forward, yet conscious that the time of loitering was past.
13. We enter the gardens of pleasure, but enter timorous and trembling.—*Dr. Johnson*.
14. Boabdil bowed his head, and remained a moment silent.—*Bulwer*.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(a) **Cloudy** is an adjective; compared *cloudy, cloudier, cloudiest*. Found in the positive degree, forming with *became* the predicate of the proposition, and qualifies the subj. *sky*.—Rule VII.

3. *After passive verbs.*

EXAMPLES.

1. The chamber was left vacant (a).
2. The carriage was made strong.

3. The machine was rendered worthless by the accident.

4. A house should be kept clean.

5. The measure was considered prudent.

6. That course of procedure was thought advisable.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(a) **Vacant** is an adjective, not susceptible of comparison. It forms with *was left* the predicate of the proposition, and qualifies the subj. *chamber*.—Rule VII.

(d) *Adjectives connected with the subject of the proposition by a complex copula consisting of two intransitive verbs, or of an intransitive and a passive verb, the former verb in each case being a finite verb, and the latter an infinitive.*

EXAMPLES.

1. Queen Mary, who appears to have been incapable (a) of generosity or clemency, determined to remove every person from whom the least danger could be apprehended.

2. The quality of this cloth appears to be good.

3. The proposition seemed to be fair.

4. The act was thought to be justifiable.

5. The division of the property was designed to be equitable.

6. Special vigilance was thought to have become unnecessary.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(a) **Incapable** is an adjective, not susceptible of comparison. It forms with the complex copula *appears to have been* the grammatical predicate of the proposition, and qualifies the subject *who*.—Rule VII.

P. M.—8.

Section 3.

Two or more adjectives qualifying the same noun.

EXAMPLES.

1. Plain, honest (*a*) truth needs no artificial covering.
2. Religion gives a native and unaffected ease to our behavior.
3. Ulysses was a wise, eloquent, cautious, and intrepid hero.
4. When you see any one who is either rich or beautiful, and who is yet unkind, ungenerous, or wicked, remember the deadly-nightshade.
5. When you see any one who is innocent, pure, and true, though [(*a*)] humble and poor, remember the fragrant but unpretending violet.
(*a*) Supply "he may be."
6. How frightful [] the grave, how deserted and drear []!
7. How lovely, how sweet [] the repose of the tomb!
8. The person of Washington was tall and commanding; his chest was broad and full; his limbs were long and somewhat slender, but they were well-shaped and muscular; his features were regular and symmetrical, and his countenance was grave, placid, and benignant.
9. His (Caled's) chamber was filled with visitants, eager [(*a*)] to catch the dictates of experience, and officious [(*a*)] to pay the tribute of admiration.
(*a*) Supply *for*, and parse the infinitives *to catch* and *to pay* as nouns.
10. Henry looked poor and wretched.

11. A star, single and beautiful, stepped forth into the firmament.
12. The path of truth is a plain and safe path.
13. A great and good man looks beyond time.
14. Novelty produces in the mind a vivid and agreeable impression.
15. No single object appears solitary and void of connection.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(a) **Plain** and **honest** are adjectives in the positive degree, qualifying the noun *truth*.—Rule VII.

Section 4.

An adjective qualifying a complex term, consisting of a noun and adjective taken together.

EXAMPLES.

1. A pretty little girl (a).
2. A poor old woman.
3. O for a lodge in some vast wilderness! (b).

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(a) **Little** is an adjective; compared *little, less, least*. It is in the positive degree, and qualifies *girl*.—Rule VII.

Pretty is an adjective; compared *pretty, prettier, prettiest*. It is in the positive degree, and qualifies *little girl*.—Rule VII, Note 2.

(b) **Vast** is a descriptive adjective, not compared, and qualifies *wilderness*.—Rule VII.

Some is a definitive adjective, and limits *vast wilderness*.—Rule VII, Note 2.

Section 5.

An adjective qualifying, at the same time, a noun and a verb.

EXAMPLES.

1. The fire burns blue (*a*).
2. The wind blows cold.
3. Open your mouth wide.
4. The hammock swung loose at the sport of the wind.
5. 'Tis done! dread Winter spreads his latest gloom,
And reigns tremendous o'er the conquered year.—
Thomson.
6. A field of the dead rushes red on my sight.—*Scott.*
7. A new broom sweeps clean.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(*a*) **Blue** is an adjective; compared *blue*, *bluer*, *bluest*. It qualifies the noun *fire*, and also modifies the verb *burns*.—Rule VII, Note 3.

Section 6.

Verbs in the present infinitive passive used as adjectives.

EXAMPLES.

1. The cattle are to be fed.
2. The cows are to be milked.
3. The children are to be prepared for school.
4. There is much work yet to be done.
5. The money is yet to be collected.

6. A thousand dollars are to be raised.

7. Vice is to be shunned.

8. Virtue is to be praised.

9. There arrived a period in which the earth was to be called (*a*) into existence.—*Blair*.

10. The gentleness which belongs to virtue is to be carefully distinguished from the mean spirit of cowards, and from the fawning assent of sycophants.—*Blair*.

11. There may be planets which are yet to be discovered.

12. Those vast riches which cover the face of your soil, as well as those which are hid in its bosom, are to be developed and [] gathered only by the skill and enterprise of men.—*Patrick Henry*.

13. His terrified imagination uttered horrors not to be repeated, or ever [to be] forgotten.—*Young*.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(*a*) **To be called** is a verb; reg., trans., pass. voice, inf., pres., and is used as an adjective, forming with *was* the predicate of the proposition, and qualifying the subj. *earth*.

Section 7.

Compound adjectives.

(*a*) *Adjectives composed of a noun and a past participle passive.*

EXAMPLES.

1. An iron-clad (*a*) ship.
2. A sugar-coated pill.
3. A cloud-capped tower.
4. A snow-crowned mountain.
5. A bed-ridden patient.
6. A panic-stricken

throng. 7. A blood-stained sword. 8. A time-honored custom.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(a) **Iron-clad** is a compound adjective, consisting of the noun *iron* and the participle *clad*, and modifying the noun *ship*.—Rule VII.

(b) *Adjectives composed of an adjective and a past participle passive.*

EXAMPLES.

1. A sweet-scented (a) flower. 2. A rich-flavored fruit. 3. A hoary-headed sire. 4. A rosy-cheeked maiden. 5. A dark-skinned Moor. 6. A hard-hearted wretch.

7. A wide-mouthed vial. 8. A narrow-necked bottle. 9. A broad-brimmed hat. 10. A one-bladed knife. 11. A two-edged sword. 12. A three-legged stool. 13. A thin-soled shoe. 14. A high-heeled boot.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(a) **Sweet-scented** is a compound adjective, consisting of the adjective *sweet* and of the past passive participle *scented*, and qualifies the noun *flower*.—Rule VII.

(c) *Adjectives composed of an adverb and a past participle passive.*

EXAMPLES.

1. A down-trodden people. 2. A hard-earned pitance. 3. A dear-bought victory. 4. An ill-gotten treasure. 5. A well-spent life. 6. A full-blown (a) rose. 7. A half-learned lesson.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(a) **Full-blown** is a compound adjective, consisting of the past passive participle *blown* and of the adverb *full*, and qualifying *rose*.—Rule VII.

(d) *Adjectives composed of an adverb and a present active participle.*

EXAMPLES.

1. A high-sounding title. 2. A swift-shooting meteor.
3. A bright-shining light. 4. A clear-sounding bell.
5. An over-hanging rock. 6. An out-standing account.
7. The in-coming administration.

8. Flocks thick-nibbling through the clovered vale.—*Thomson.*

9. Forth from thy cave, wide-roaming thou dost come,
To hold nocturnal orgies.

SUGGESTION.—In parsing compound words, let the pupil be always required to tell their composition.

(e) *Adjectives composed of a noun and a present active participle.*

EXAMPLES.

1. A life-giving power. 2. A soul-cheering thought.
3. A pain-relieving medicine. 4. Heart-rending anguish.
5. Heaven-daring impiety. 6. Earth-gazing revery.

(f) *Adjectives composed of a noun and an adjective.*

EXAMPLES.

1. A blood-red cloud. 2. A snow-white fleece. 3. A pea-green jacket. 4. A sky-blue eye. 5. An ice-cold fountain. 6. A thread-bare garment. 7. An air-tight vessel. 8. A love-sick swain.

(g) *Adjectives composed of two adjectives, the first qualifying the second.*

EXAMPLES.

1. A pale-red flower. 2. A dark-green dress. 3. A bright-red ribbon. 4. A red-hot iron.

(h) *Adjectives composed of a preposition and its object.*

EXAMPLES.

1. The under-ground railroad. 2. The over-land route.
3. Out-of-doors work. 4. An out-of-the-way place.

(i) *Adjectives composed of a verb and its object.*

EXAMPLES.

1. A lack-luster eye. 2. A do-nothing policy. 3. The know-nothing party.

(k) *Compound proper nouns used as adjectives.*

EXAMPLES.

1. A New England farmer. 2. A South Carolina planter. 3. The Hudson's Bay company.

Section 8.

Phrases used as adjectives.

EXAMPLES.

1. A good-for-nothing fellow. 2. A well-to-do farmer.
3. A long-to-be-remembered day. 4. A never-to-be-

forgotten calamity. 5. An out-of-the-way place. 6. An every-day occurrence.

Section 9.

Promiscuous sentences for practice in the parsing of the adjectives.

EXAMPLES.

1. Fervid on the glittering flood,
Now the noon-tide radiance glows.—*Cunningham.*
2. In arms he shines, conspicuous from afar.—*Pope's Hom. Iliad.*
3. Unmoved the embodied Greeks their fury dare.—*Pope's Hom. Iliad.*
4. Thus obstinate to death they fight, they fall.—*Pope's Hom. Iliad.*
5. Fierce as a whirlwind, up the wall he flies.—*Pope's Hom. Iliad.*
6. He moves a god, resistless in his course.—*Pope's Hom. Iliad.*
7. Here rests his head upon the lap of earth,
A youth to fortune and to fame unknown.—*Gray.*
8. Such is the fashion.
9. [(a)] Ten paces huge he back recoiled.—*Milton.*
(a) Supply "through the space of."
10. God ever blest, and his divine behests obey,
Worthiest to be obeyed.—*Milton.*
11. Of how many more will the same remark prove true?
12. O'er weed-covered fragments still fearless she passed.—*Southey.*
P. M.—9.

13. In a town of industrious people the streets would be clean; the houses [] neat and comfortable; the tavern would be silent, and for the most part empty, or a welcome retreat to the weary traveler.

14. A wide sea-voyage makes us conscious of being cast loose from the secure anchorage of settled life, and [] sent adrift upon a doubtful world. It interposes a gulf, not merely imaginary, but real, between us and our homes; a gulf subject to tempests, and fears, and uncertainty, that makes distance palpable, and return precarious.—*Irving*.

15. She (the widow of Marco Bozzaris) was under [] forty [(a)], tall and stately in person, and habited in deep black, fit emblem of her widowed condition.

(a) Supply the ellipses thus: "She was under [the age of] forty [years]."

16. On the eighth [] of November, from the highland, [(a)] about fourteen miles distant, I first saw Rome.

(a) Supply "which is."

17. I observed a youth of a lively look, a piercing eye, and something fiery and irregular in all his movements (a).

(a) **Something** is an adverb, qualifying the adjectives *fiery* and *irregular*.—Rule VII.

18. One, two, three, and at its last enlargement by Constantine, more than three hundred thousand persons could be seated in the Circus Maximus.

ELLIPSES SUPPLIED.

One (a), two, three [hundred thousand persons could be seated], and at its last enlargement by Constantine, more [persons (b)] than three hundred thousand persons (c) [are] could be seated in the Circus Maximus.

(a) **One** is a numeral adjective of the cardinal kind, limiting the noun *hundred* understood.

One hundred is a numeral adjective, limiting the noun *thousand* understood.

One hundred thousand is a numeral adjective, limiting the noun *persons* understood.

(b) **Persons**, understood, is the subject of *could be seated*, expressed.

(c) **Persons**, expressed, is the subject of *are*, understood.

19. One hundred and fifty Ohio State Reform-Farm Sunday-school scholars were in town yesterday (a).

(a) **Scholars** is a noun; com., 3d, plu., masc., nom., and subj. of the verb *were*.—Rule VIII.

Sunday is a noun used as an adjective to qualify the noun *school*.—Rule VII.

Sunday-school is a compound noun used as an adjective to qualify the noun *scholars*.—Rule VII.

Farm is a noun; com., 3d, sing., neut., and constitutes the basis of the compound noun *reform-farm*.

Reform is a noun used as an adjective to qualify the noun *farm*.—Rule VII.

Reform-Farm is a compound noun used as an adjective to qualify the complex noun *Sunday-school scholars*.—Rule VII.

State is a noun used as an adjective to qualify the compound noun *reform-farm*.—Rule VII.

Ohio is a noun used as an adjective to qualify the complex noun *state reform-farm*.—Rule VII.

Ohio State Reform-Farm is a complex adjective, qualifying the complex noun *Sunday-school scholars*.—Rule VII.

One is a numeral adjective of the cardinal kind, and qualifies the noun *hundred*.—Rule VII.

Hundred is a noun used as the basis of the complex numeral adjective *one hundred*.

One hundred is a complex numeral adjective, and is a part of the compound numeral *one hundred and fifty*.

Fifty is a simple numeral, and is a part of the compound numeral *one hundred and fifty*.

One hundred and fifty is a compound numeral adjective, qualifying the complex noun *Ohio State Reform-Farm Sunday-school scholars*.—Rule VII.

ARTICLE XIII.

THE PARTICIPLES.

Section 1.

The present active participle.

EXAMPLES.

1. I saw the sun rising (*a*). 2. I see the moon setting.
3. I heard the wind roaring. 4. I felt the earth shaking.
5. The king, extending his scepter, commanded the suppliant to rise.
6. Nouns denoting males are of the masculine gender.
7. We heard the stones rumbling along the sides of the descent.
8. The horses sank upon their knees, dismounting (*b*) their riders (*c*).
9. We gazed upon the clouds marshaling themselves like bloody giants in the sky.
10. A friendly voice was that old, old clock,
 As it stood in the corner smiling;
 And blessed the time
 With a merry chime,
 The wintry hours beguiling.

11. Two guests sat enjoying the fire, that burned bright;
And smiling in silence, with tranquil delight,
They listened to hear the wind roar.
12. The waves behind impel the waves before,
Wide-rolling (*d*), foaming high, and tumbling to
the shore.

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(*a*) **Rising** is the pres. act. part. of the irreg. intrans. verb *to rise*, and relates to *sun* as its subject.—Rule XI.

(*b*) **Dismounting** is the pres. act. part. of the reg. trans. verb *to dismount*, and relates to *horses* as its subject.—Rule XI.

(*c*) **Riders** is a noun, etc.; obj., and governed by the participle *dismounting*.—Rule III.

(*d*) **Wide-rolling** is an adjective, composed of the participle *rolling* and the adverb *wide*, and qualifies the noun *waves*.—Rule VII.

Section 2.

The present active participle used in connection with the verb TO BE.

EXAMPLES.

1. The moon is rising (*a*). 2. I am writing. 3. We are reading. 4. She was singing. 5. They were walking. 6. I have been sleeping.

7. James has been walking. 8. He had been traveling. 9. The boys will be playing. 10. The men will have been laboring.

11. The girls may be sewing. 12. The women may have been knitting. 13. Thomas might be studying. 14. The men might have been laboring.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(a) **Is rising** is a verb; irreg., intrans., indic., pres., progressive form, 3d, sing., and agrees with its subject *moon*.—Rule IX.

Section 3.

The present active participle used as an adjective.

EXAMPLES.

1. I saw the rising (a) sun.
2. I viewed the setting moon.
3. I heard the roaring wind.
4. We walked through sloping woodlands.
5. Cataracts poured down from the lowering firmament.
6. The quivering beasts reared and snorted.
7. The cataract became a falling ocean.
8. The indications of an approaching tempest became manifest.
9. There was not a quiver among the sleeping waters, to tell of the coming storm.
10. The story was too touching to be soon forgotten.
11. But in his whole history there is no circumstance so striking and interesting as his behavior to his brethren, who had sold him into slavery.—*Blair*.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(a) **Rising** is the pres. act. part. of the irreg. intrans. verb *to rise*, and is here used as an adjective to qualify the noun *sun*.—Rule VII.

OTHERWISE.

Rising is a participial adjective, qualifying the noun *sun*.—Rule VII.

Section 4.

Alternate sentences in which the same word is used first as a present participial noun, and then as a noun simply.

EXAMPLES.

1. Sails and ropes are used in *rigging* a ship.
2. The wind whistled through the *rigging* of the ship.
3. The bully succeeded in *flooring* his antagonist.
4. The carpenter bought two thousand feet of *flooring*.
5. Jacob, in *blessing* the sons of Joseph, placed his hands upon their heads.
6. Health is a great *blessing*.
7. The clerk is engaged in *footing* up the account.
8. Both parties were placed on an equal *footing*.
9. The general succeeded in *heading* the march of the enemy.
10. I read the *heading* of the chapter.
11. He found much difficulty in *understanding* the subject.
12. The *understanding* is the faculty by which we are enabled to apprehend the objects of knowledge.—*Watts*.
13. In *beginning* the day, we should implore Divine guidance and protection.
14. In the *beginning*, God created the heavens and the earth.
15. James is engaged in *writing* a letter.
16. Mary's *writing* is very beautiful.
17. Thomas is engaged in *reading* the history of England.
18. I have seen a different *reading* of this text.

Section 5.

Alternate sentences in which a word ending in ING, and following the verb TO BE, is to be parsed in the first example as a participle, forming with the verb TO BE a verb in the progressive form, and in the second example is to be parsed separately as an adjective qualifying the subject of the verb TO BE.

EXAMPLES.

1. The star is *twinkling* in the sky.
2. The light of the fixed stars is a *twinkling* light.
3. The orator was *thrilling* his hearers by his eloquence.
4. The effect of the music was *thrilling*.
5. The diamond is *sparkling* in the light.
6. The brilliancy of the diamond is *sparkling*.
7. The sun is *dazzling* my eyes.
8. The splendor of the sun is *dazzling*.
9. The teacher was *interesting* his pupils with a story.
10. The story told by the teacher was *interesting*.
11. The speaker is *convincing* his audience.
12. The logic of the speaker is *convincing*.

Section 6.

The past participle passive.

EXAMPLES.

1. A penny saved (a) is as good as a penny earned.
2. When the signal moment, predestined from all eternity, arrived, the Deity arose in his might, and with a word created the world.

3. One of the earthquakes most particularly described in history, is that which occurred in 1693.—*Goldsmith*.

4. The righteous man shall flourish like a tree planted by the rivers of water.—*Blair*.

5. With eyes upraised, like one inspired,
Pale Melancholy sat retired.—*Collins*.

6. Hands of angels, hidden from mortal eyes, shifted the scenery of the heavens.

7. The student was a man advanced in years.

8. Truths divine came mended from his tongue.

9. The elephant found the orator fox caught in a trap, with both his legs broken, and sadly mangled.

10. The word of command seemed smothered in the atmosphere.

11. I had now nothing left but retirement.

12. We wish to see him (King Alfred) delineated in more lively colors.—*Hume*.

13. True gentleness is native feeling heightened and improved by principle.—*Blair*.

14. Behold, I go bound in the spirit to Jerusalem.

15. I am sorry that a bill, fraught (*b*) with so many good consequences, has not found an abler advocate.—*Lord Mansfield*.

16. Neglected as he was by the world, he possessed, perhaps, both a sound understanding and a worthy heart.—*Blair*.

17. Ortogrul admired the walls hung with golden tapestry, and the floors covered with silken carpets.—*Dr. Johnson*.

18. I sat down on the fragment of a rock overgrown with moss.—*Spectator*.

19. He (Obidah) found a narrow way bordered with flowers, which appeared to have the same direction with the main road.—*Dr. Johnson.*

20. Aristotle tells us that a statue lies hid in a block of marble.—*Id.*

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(a) **Saved** is the past part. pass. of the reg. trans. verb *to save*, and relates to *penny* as its subject.—Rule XI.

(b) **Fraught** is the past part. of the irreg. trans. verb *to freight*, and relates to *bill* as its subject.—Rule XI.

Section 7.

The past participle passive used as an adjective.

EXAMPLES.

1. The supposed (a) statue of a giant presented itself to view.

2. A mingled expression of grief and anger passed over the face of the savage, as he watched the loaded canoe in its passage across the stream.

3. The results of indolence upon communities are as marked as they are upon individuals.

4. I hastily seized it, unfit as it was

For a nosegay, so dripping and drowned [(b)],
And shaking it rudely—too rudely, alas!

I snapped it: it fell to the ground.—*The Rose, by
Cowper.*

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(a) **Supposed** is the past part. pass. of the reg. trans. verb *to suppose*, and is used here as an adjective to qualify the noun *statue*.—Rule VII.

(b) Supply "as it was."

Drowned is a part., etc., used as an adj. to qualify the pronoun *it*.—Rule VII.

OTHERWISE.

Drowned is a participial adjective, qualifying the pronoun *it*.—Rule VII.

Section 8.

The perfect active participle.

EXAMPLES.

1. Having taken (a) leave (b) of his friends, he set out upon his journey.

2. Having regained his health, he returned to the army.

3. Having lost his equilibrium, the acrobat fell to the ground.

4. Having missed his way, he did not arrive in season.

5. Having hired a boat in company with four more, we launched from the harbor of St. Francis, in Sicily, and arrived on the same day at Pelorus.—*Goldsmith*.

6. Having given him (Lord Guilford) from the window some token of her remembrance, she (Lady Jane Gray) waited with tranquillity till her own appointed hour should bring her the same fate.—*Hume*.

7. Having sold his patrimony, Ortogrul engaged in merchandise.—*Dr. Johnson*.

8. Having thus calmed his solicitude, he (Obidah) renewed his pace, though he suspected he was not gaining ground.—*Id.*

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(a) **Having taken** is the perf. act. part. of the irreg. trans. verb *to take*, and relates to *he* as its subject.—Rule XI.

(b) **Leave** is a noun, etc., in the obj. case, and governed by *having taken*.—Rule III.

Section 9.

The present passive participle.

EXAMPLES.

1. Being provided (a) with a ladder and flambeau, our whole party entered into the same opening.—*Goldsmith*.

2. Our candles being now all lighted up, and the whole place [being] completely illuminated, never could the eye be presented with a more magnificent scene.—*Goldsmith*.

3. The sun being risen (b), we pursued our journey.

4. Ortogrul mingled with the attendants, and being supposed to have some petition for the vizier, was permitted to enter.—*Dr. Johnson*.

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(a) **Being provided** is the pres. part. pass. of the reg. trans. verb *to provide*, and relates to *party* as its subject.—Rule XI.

(b) **Being risen** is the pres. part. pass. form of the irreg. intrans. verb *to rise*, and relates to *sun* as its subject.—Rule XI.

REMARK.—Intransitive verbs can never be in the passive voice, but they may sometimes have the passive form. (See Article XIV, 10.)

Section 10.

Alternate sentences in which the same word is used first as a first past participle, and then as a verb in the first past tense, of the indicative mode.

EXAMPLES.

1. The traveler met a bear *robbed* of her whelps.
2. The hunter *robbed* a bear of her whelps.
3. I met a child *wrapped* in a shawl.
4. I *wrapped* the child in a shawl.
5. I saw a horse *covered* with a blanket.
6. The man *covered* the horse with a blanket.
7. I saw a lamb *decked* with ribbons.
8. The little girl *decked* her lamb with ribbons.
9. He wore a vest *striped* with red and blue.
10. The weaver *striped* the cloth with red and blue.

Section 11.

The perfect participle passive.

EXAMPLES.

1. Having been badly hurt (a) by a fall, he was unable to attend to his business.
 2. The corn having been planted too late, had not time to mature.
 3. The foundation having been undermined by the water, the building fell.
 4. Having been deprived of rest last night, I feel unwell to-day.
-

5. The mail having been delayed, I did not receive his letter in season.

6. The hay having been exposed to the rain, was damaged.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(a) **Having been hurt** is the perf. part. pass. of the irreg. trans. verb *to hurt*, and relates to *he* as its subject.—Rule XI.

Section 12.

The past participle passive changed into an adjective by prefixing the syllable UN.

EXAMPLES.

1. Then settle the account with thy conscience for every past benefit unrequited, and for every past endearment unregarded.

2. The brook slipped away unheard and unseen.

3. But the dominion of Indolence was constant and unremitted, and seldom [] resisted, till resistance was in vain.—*Spectator*.

4. In these amusements the hours passed away uncounted.—*Dr. Johnson*.

5. With passions unruffled, untainted with pride,
By reason my life let me guide.

6. These, then, though unbeheld in deep of night,
Shine not in vain; nor think, though men were
none (a),
That heaven would want spectators, God want
praise.—*Milton*.

(a) **None** is an adjective, qualifying *men*.

Section 13.

The participles.

PROMISCUOUS EXAMPLES.

1. As we proceeded, new wonders offered themselves: the spars [(a)], formed into trees and shrubs, presented a kind of petrified grove; some [(a)] white, some [(a)] green, and all receding in due perspective.—*Goldsmith.*

(a) Supply “being.”

NOTE.—**Some** is an adjective used as a noun; com., 3d, plu., neut., and nom. absolute in connection with the participle *being* understood.—Rule V, Note 5.

2. We made an experiment by throwing down stones, which (a) rumbling along the sides of the descent for some time, the sound seemed at last quashed in a bed of water.

(a) **Which** is a pronoun; rel., 3d, plu., agreeing with its antecedent *stones*.—Rule VI. *Which* is in the nom. absolute in connection with the participle *rumbling*.

3. The frightened animals of the plain, almost suffocated by the impetuosity of the wind, sought shelter and found destruction.

4. The horses dashed madly forward, beast and rider [] blinded by the impetuosity of the gushing rain, and gasping for breath.

5. In another place you witness opulent cities taken by storm; the streets, filled on a sudden with slaughter and blood, resounding with the cries of the pursuing (a) and the pursued (b); the palaces of the nobles demolished; the houses of the rich pillaged; and every age, sex, and rank mingled in promiscuous massacre and ruin.

(a) **Pursuing** is the pres. act. part. of the reg. trans. verb *to pursue*. It is here equivalent to a noun signifying *persons who pursue*, and is com., 3d, plu., masc., obj., and governed by *of*.—Rule IV.

(b) **Pursued** is the past part. pass. of the reg. trans. verb *to pursue*. It is here equivalent to a noun signifying *persons who are pursued*, and is com., 3d, plu., masc., obj., and governed by *of*.—Rule IV.

6. I imagined myself to be a horse hanging poised on the brink of a precipice.

7. All kept gazing, weeping, and wringing their hands in vain, rooted to the ground, or running backward and forward like so many ants in discomfiture.—*Wilson*.

8. I found myself approaching a Bedouin Arab mounted on a camel, and attended by another Bedouin on foot.

9. From the tower,
Ruined and rent, the note of boding owl is heard.

10. When all thy mercies, O my God,
My rising soul surveys,
Transported with the view, I'm lost
In wonder, love, and praise.—*Addison*.

11. Man, in his highest earthly glory, is but a reed floating on the stream of time, and forced to follow every new direction of the current.

12. The man of true fortitude may be compared to the castle built on a rock, which defies the attack of surrounding waters: the man of feeble and timorous spirit, [] to a hut built on the shore, which every wind shakes and every wave overflows.

13. The comet having a long train of light streaming behind her, could review that.—*Montgomery*.

14. Trembling with wonder and delight in new-found

existence, she (the first star) looked abroad, and found nothing in heaven or earth resembling herself.—*Montgomery*.

15. The little gleaming horn was again discerned, leaning backward over the western hills.—*Montgomery*.

16. "What more (*a*) can she be?" thought the myriads of extinguished sparklers.—*Montgomery*.

(*a*) **More** is an adjective, qualifying the interrogative pronoun *what*.—Rule VII.

17. On opening their eyes, they were rejoiced at being together, not one (*a*) being wanting (*b*) of last night's levee.—*Montgomery*.

(*a*) **One** is a noun, etc., in the nom. absolute in connection with the participle *being*.—Rule V, Note 5.

(*b*) **Wanting** is a participial adjective, qualifying the noun *one*.—Rule VII.

18. Dryden's page is a natural field, rising into inequalities, and diversified by the exuberance of an abundant vegetation: Pope's is the velvet lawn, shaven by the scythe and leveled by the roller.

19. The sun, new-risen,
Looks through the misty horizontal air,
Shorn of his beams.

20. It was the weighing of money against life; the counting of so many pieces of silver against so many ounces of blood.—*Webster*.

21. A glittering robe of glory,
Set off abundant by the yellow ray,
Invests the fields, and nature smiles revived.—
Thomson.

22. He (*Hiempsal*) lies full lone, gored with wounds, and festering in his own blood.—*Trans. from Sallust*.

23. When Music, heavenly maid, was young,
While yet in early Greece she sung,
The Passions oft, to hear her shell,
Thronged around her magic cell;
Exulting, trembling, raging, fainting,
Possessed beyond the Muse's painting,
By turns they felt the glowing mind
Disturbed, delighted, raised, refined.—*Collins*.

24. No human character exhibited in the records of Scripture is more remarkable than that of the patriarch Joseph. He is one whom we behold tried in all the vicissitudes of fortune; from the condition of a slave, rising to be the ruler of the land of Egypt; and in every station acquiring, by his wisdom and virtue, favor with God and man.—*Blair*.

25. The Gulf of Charybdis, which we approached, seemed whirled round in such a manner as to form a vast hollow, verging to a point in the center.—*Goldsmith*.

26. Our traveler being obliged to alight, instantly felt himself raised a foot from the ground.—*Goldsmith*.

27. The birds flew about astonished, and the beasts ran howling from the hills.—*Goldsmith*.

28. Not a foot-print of the former magnificence of the city was to be seen remaining.

29. His (the rich man's) riches prevented not his sharing the same fate with the poor man.—*Blair*.

30. One day we see carried along the coffin of the smiling infant; the flower just nipped as it began to blossom in the parents' view.—*Blair*.

31. The next day we see the young man, or the young woman, of blooming form and promising hopes, laid in an untimely grave.—*Blair*.

32. She saw her husband led to execution.—*Hume*.

33. For, to return to our statue in the block of marble, we see it sometimes only begun to be chipped; sometimes hewn, and but just sketched into a human figure; sometimes we see the man appearing distinctly, in all his limbs and features; and sometimes we find the figure wrought up to great elegance.

ARTICLE XIV.

EXERCISES IN THE PARSING OF VERBS.

Section 1.

The indicative mode.

(a) *Let the pupil distinguish the tenses, persons, and numbers of the verbs in the following*

EXAMPLES :

1. I have. Thou hast. He has. We have. You have. They have. I had. Thou hadst. I have had. Thou hast had. He has had. He hath had. We had had. I shall have. Thou wilt have. We shall have had. They will have had.

2. I am. Thou art. He is. We are. I was. Thou wast. He was. We were. I have been. Thou hast been. He has been. She hath been. You had been. I shall be. You will be. I shall have been. Thou wilt have been. They will have been.

3. I move. I moved. I have moved. I had moved. I shall move. I shall have moved.

(b) *In addition to the tenses, persons, and numbers, let the pupil distinguish the common, the emphatic, and the progressive forms in the following*

EXAMPLES :

1. I walk. I do walk. I am walking. Thou walkest. Thou art walking. Thou dost walk.

2. We walked. We did walk. We were walking. I have walked. I have been walking. We had walked. We had been walking.

3. I shall walk. I shall be walking. Thou wilt walk. Thou wilt be walking. We shall have walked. They will have been walking.

(c) *Exercises in which the pupil will distinguish between transitive and intransitive verbs.*

EXAMPLES.

1. The dog barks. 2. The cat catches mice. 3. The cock crows. 4. The hen lays eggs. 5. The lark sings.

6. The hawk caught a chicken. 7. The horse ran fast. 8. The cow ate the grass. 9. The wolf howled loud. 10. The bear devoured the berries.

11. James has learned his lesson. 12. George has studied well. 13. Susan had made a call. 14. Mary had gone out. 15. The girls will play together on the green. 16. The boys will play ball.

(d) *Alternate sentences in which the same verb is first used transitively, and then intransitively.*

EXAMPLES.

1. George reads well. 2. Susan reads many good books. 3. Susan writes neatly. 4. Mary writes a neat hand.

5. The birds were singing sweetly. 6. The birds were singing their morning hymns. 7. James has been studying hard. 8. Peter has been studying his lesson.

9. Julia plays on the guitar. 10. The boys play ball. 11. Susan rides gracefully. 12. George rode the Shetland pony.

13. A star shot across the sky. 14. The hunter shot a deer. 15. The hare runs fast. 16. The hare and the tortoise ran a race.

(e) *Alternate sentences in which the same verb is first used in the active and then in the passive voice.*

EXAMPLES.

1. Every one loves a good child. 2. A good child is loved by every one. 3. James struck John. 4. John was struck by James.

5. Somebody has robbed my house. 6. My house has been robbed by somebody. 7. I had known him for many years. 8. The fact had been known to me for a long time.

9. Columbus discovered America. 10. America was discovered by Columbus. 11. Praise ye the Lord. 12. The Lord's name be praised.

(f) *Exercises in which the pupil will distinguish between the passive voice and the progressive form of the active voice, or the progressive form of intransitive verbs.*

EXAMPLES.

1. A letter was written by James. 2. James was writing a letter. 3. The work was performed by Henry. 4. Henry was performing the work.

5. The business is neglected by John. 6. John is neglecting his business. 7. The window has been broken by some one. 8. Some one has been breaking the window.

Section 2.

The potential mode.

EXAMPLES.

1. I can read. 2. Thou mayst write. 3. He must go. 4. We must be going. 5. You may be thinking. 6. They can be trying. 7. The work can be done. 8. The debt might be paid. 9. The letter should be sent.

10. The work could not be accomplished. 11. The boy would not obey his mother. 12. We might be learning. 13. You should be studying.

14. He may have been there. 15. It must have been she. 16. It can not have been so. 17. He must have been dreaming. 18. They may have been sleeping. 19. It may have been injured. 20. It must have been lost.

21. We could have performed the labor. 22. You should have returned sooner. 23. You might have been learning your lesson. 24. The child should not have been exposed to temptation. 25. The work could not have been sooner finished.

Section 3.

The uses of SHALL and WILL.

1. *When the auxiliaries SHALL and WILL simply foretell, the verb is in the future indicative.*

2. When *SHALL* is used in commanding, forbidding, or threatening, or when *WILL* denotes purpose, the verb is in the potential mode.

EXAMPLES.

1. I shall be (*a*) ten years old to-morrow, you will be (*a*) twelve, and James will be (*a*) nine.

2. Will I be ten years old to-morrow, will you be twelve, and will James be nine?

3. I shall be drowned, for nobody will help me.

4. I will be drowned (*b*), for nobody shall help me (*c*).

5. Will I be drowned, and will nobody try to save me?

6. Ye will not come to me, that ye may have life.

7. Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.

8. Thou shalt not kill.

9. The scholars that violate the rules shall be punished (*d*).

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(*a*) **Shall be** and **will be** are in the indicative mode, because the auxiliaries *shall* and *will*, in these examples, simply fortell.

(*b*) **Will be drowned** is in the potential mode, because *will*, in this example, denotes purpose or determination.

(*c*) **Shall help** is in the potential mode, because the drowning man prohibits all persons from attempting to save him.

(*d*) **Shall be punished** is in the potential mode, because the auxiliary *shall* is here used in threatening.

Section 4.

The subjunctive mode.

REMARK 1.—The verbs which follow the conjunctions *if*, *lest*, *unless*, *except*, *whether* are always in the subjunctive mode.

EXAMPLES.

1. If ye love me, keep my commandments.
2. Watch and pray, lest ye enter into temptation.
3. Unless we eat, we shall die.
4. Except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish.
5. Whether science, or business, or public life be your aim, virtue still enters for a principal share into all those great departments of society.—*Blair*.
6. I was afraid lest I should be charged with ingratitude.—*Dr. Johnson*.
7. No man can enter into a strong man's house and spoil his goods, except he will first bind the strong man.
8. Here Obidah paused for a time, and began to consider whether it were longer safe to forsake the known and common path.—*Dr. Johnson*.

REMARK 2.—When the verb which follows *though* or *although* expresses a supposition, it is in the subjunctive mode; but if it expresses an actual fact, it is in the indicative mode.

EXAMPLES.

1. Though hand join in hand, the wicked shall not be unpunished.
2. Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him.
3. In the vine were three branches, as though it budded.

4. Although all shall be offended, yet will not I.
5. Although I have many competitors, I still hope to succeed.
6. What though the swelling surge thou see,
 Impatient to devour,
 Rest, mortal, rest on God's decree,
 And thankful own his power.

REMARK 3.—In the older English authors, the conjunctions *till* and *until* are followed by the subjunctive mode. In modern usage, these conjunctions are usually followed by the indicative forms of the verb.

EXAMPLES OF THE ANCIENT USAGE.

1. Till the heavens be no more, they shall not awake nor be raised out of their sleep.—*Job* xiv : 12.
2. O that thou wouldst hide me in the grave, that thou wouldst keep me secret until thy wrath be past! —*Job* xiv : 13.
3. All the days of my appointed time will I wait till my change come.—*Job* xiv : 14.
4. Occupy till I come.—*Luke* xix : 13.
5. Of man's first disobedience, and the fruit
 Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste
 Brought death into the world, with all our woe,
 With loss of Eden, till one greater Man
 Restore us and regain the blissful seat,
 Sing, heavenly muse.—*Milton's Paradise Lost*.

EXAMPLES OF THE MODERN USAGE.

1. I will wait till the mail arrives.
2. I will wait till it is convenient for you to pay me.
 P. M.—11.

REMARK 4.—The conjunction *that* is sometimes followed by the subjunctive mode.

EXAMPLES.

1. If I *will* (*a*) that he *tarry* (*b*) till I come (*c*), what is that to thee?—*John* xxi : 22.

(*a*) **Will** is here not an auxiliary, but a principal verb in the subjunctive mode and present tense.

(*b*) **Tarry** is subjunctive after *that*.

(*c*) **Come** is subjunctive after *till*.

2. O that my ways were directed to keep thy statutes.—*Ps.* cxix : 5.

3. O that we now had here

But one ten thousand of those men in England
That do no work to-day.

REMARK 5.—The conjunction *if* is sometimes understood before a verb in the subjunctive mode.

EXAMPLES.

1. Were I in your place, I would not do so (*a*).

(*a*) Read "If I were," etc.

2. Could we have foreseen the difficulty, we might have been prepared to grapple with it.

3. Society, friendship, and love,
Divinely bestowed upon man,
O, had I the wings of a dove,

How soon would I taste you again! (*a*)—*Cowper*.

(*a*) Read "O, if I had," etc.

REMARK 6.—*Were* used in the sense of *would be* is in the subjunctive mode.

EXAMPLES.

1. It were a pity if all this outcry brought no customers.—*Hawthorne*.

2. It were not just that Damon should suffer to deliver me from the death which was designed not for him, but for me only.—*Trans. from Fénelon.*

3. It were better to be eaten to death with rust than to be scoured to nothing.—*Shakspeare.*

Section 5.

The subjunctive mode.

ADDITIONAL EXAMPLES.

1. Had he had a thousand lives, they had in reason been all cast away.—*Bunyan.*

2. I had rather than forty shillings I had here my book of songs and sonnets.—*Shakspeare.*

3. Had we gone over, we had, for aught I know, been a spectacle for those that come after to behold.—*Bunyan.*

4. O, had his powerful destiny ordained
Me some inferior angel, I had stood
Then happy; no unbounded hope had raised ambition.—*Milton.*

5. Yet, gracious Charity, indulgent guest,
Were not thy power exerted in my breast,
A cymbal's sound were better than my voice,
My faith were form, my eloquence were noise.

REMARK 7.—*Had* used in the sense of *would*, or *would have*, is in the subjunctive mode.

EXAMPLES.

1. I had rather go than stay.

2. I had as lief they would put ratsbane in my mouth, as to attempt to stop it with security.—*Shakspeare.*

3. I had as lief be hanged as go.—*Id.*

4. I had rather be a dog, and bay the moon,
Than such a Roman.—*Shakspeare*.
5. I had not known sin but by the law.

Section 6.

The imperative mode.

(a) *The second person.*

EXAMPLES.

1. Be thou faithful unto death (a). 2. Hope thou in the Lord. 3. Honor [] thy father and thy mother. 4. Remember [] thy Creator in the days of thy youth. 5. Be ye, therefore, wise as serpents and harmless as doves. 6. Enter ye in at the strait gate.

7. James, shut [] the door. 8. Susan, light [] the lamp. 9. Boys, come [] into the house. 10. Girls, go [] to school. 11. Reveal [] none of the secrets of thy friend. 12. Be [] faithful to his interests. 13. Forsake [] him not in adversity. 14. Abhor [] the thought of acquiring any advantage by his prejudice.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(a) **Be** is a verb; irreg., intrans., imperative mode, 2d, sing., and agrees with its subject *thou*.—Rule IX.

(b) *The third person.*

EXAMPLES.

1. Be it enacted (a). 2. Be it so. 3. Hallowed be thy name. 4. Thy kingdom come. 5. Thy will be done.

6. Blessed be the man who first invented sleep.

7. All the charms of Sycorax, toads, beetles, bats, light on you.—*Shakspeare*.

8. God of Zion, protect us.

9. Heaven forbid.

10. Blessing, honor, glory, and power be unto him that sitteth upon the throne.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(a) **Be enacted** is a verb; reg., trans., pass., imper., and 3d sing., agreeing with its subject *it*.—Rule IX.

(c) *The first person.*

EXAMPLES.

1. Come (a) we now to his translation of the Iliad.—*Pope*.

2. Proceed we, therefore, in our subject.—*Pope*.

3. My soul, turn from them; turn we to survey.—*Goldsmith*.

4. Then turn we to her latest tribune's name.—*Byron*.

5. Turn we a moment fancy's rapid flight.—*Thomson*.

6. Cursed be I (b).—*Shakspeare*.

7. He took her soft hand ere her mother could bar;
“Now tread we a measure!” said young Lochinvar.—*Scott*.

8. And now wend we to yonder fountain.—*Scott*.

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(a) **Come** is a verb; irreg., intrans., imper., 1st, plu., and agrees with its subject *we*.—Rule IX.

(b) **Be cursed** is a verb; reg., trans., pass., imper., 1st, sing., and agrees with its subject *I*.—Rule IX.

Section 7.

The imperative mode.

ADDITIONAL EXAMPLES.

1. Begin, my soul, the exalted lay!
 Let each enraptured thought obey,
 And praise the Almighty's name;
 Lo! heaven and earth and sea and skies,
 In one melodious concert rise,
 To swell the inspiring theme.
2. Ye (*a*) fields (*b*) of light, celestial plains (*c*),
 Where gay, transporting beauty reigns;
 Ye scenes divinely fair,
 Your Maker's wondrous power proclaim;
 Tell (*d*) how he formed your shining frame,
 And breathed the fluid air.
3. Ye angels, catch the thrilling sound,
 While all adoring thrones around
 His boundless mercy sing;
 Let every listening saint above
 Wake all the tuneful soul of love,
 And touch the sweetest string.

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(*a*) **Ye** is a pronoun; pers., 2d, plu., and nom. independent by way of address.—Rule V, Note 1.

(*b*) **Fields** is a noun, etc.; 2d, plu., and nom. independent, it being in apposition with *ye*, which is in that case.—Rule I.

(*c*) **Plains** is a noun, etc.; 2d, plu., and nom. independent, in apposition with *fields*.—Rule I.

(*d*) **Tell** is a verb, etc.; imper., 2d, plu., and agrees with its subject *ye* understood.—Rule IX.

Section 8.

The construction of the infinitive mode.

- (a) Verbs in the infinitive mode used as nouns. (See Article I.)
- (b) Verbs in the infinitive mode used as adjectives. (See Article XII, 6.)
- (c) Verbs in the infinitive mode used as adverbs. (See Article XV, 8.)
- (d) The infinitive attribute. (See Article XXVIII.)
- (e) The infinitive as attributive object. (See Article XXVI, 2.)
- (f) Infinitives followed by the nominative absolute. (See Article V, 1 and 5.)
- (g) Infinitives construed with the correlatives *so as*. (See Article XXIX.)
- (h) Infinitives preceded by the correlatives *other than*. (See Article XXX.)
- (i) Infinitives used abstractly. (See Article XXXIV.)

Section 9.

Intransitive verbs having a passive form.

EXAMPLES.

1. The sun is set (*a*).
2. The moon is risen.
3. Give us of your oil, for our lamps are gone out.
4. O time, time! how art thou fled forever!—*Young*.
5. All now are vanished, virtue sole survives!
6. The time is now come, fathers, when that which has been long wished for toward allaying the envy your order has been subject to, is effectually put into your power.—*Trans. from Cicero*.

7. Babylon is fallen, is fallen, and is become the habitation of devils.

8. This excellent young personage was descended from the royal line of England by both her parents.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(a) **Is set** is a verb; irreg., intrans., indic., pres. It has the passive form, and agrees with its subj. *sun* in the 3d, sing.—Rule IX.

Section 10.

Compound verbs.

(a) *Verbs compounded with UP.*

EXAMPLES.

1. The enemy tore up (a) the track. 2. The clerk cast up the accounts. 3. The merchant packed up his goods. 4. The sick man gave up the ghost.

5. The church officers took up a collection. 6. The parties patched up a peace. 7. The dog scared up a hare. 8. The carriages blocked up the road.

9. The army sent up a shout. 10. The wine was bottled up for use. 11. The rogue was shut up in the jail. 12. The water was drawn up from the well.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(a) **Tore up** is a compound verb; irreg., trans., indic., 1st past, 3d, sing., agreeing with its subj. *enemy*.

OTHERWISE.

Tore is a verb, etc., and **up** is an adverb qualifying *tore*.—Rule XIII.

(b) *Verbs compounded with DOWN.*

EXAMPLES.

1. The champion threw down the gauntlet.
2. The workmen tore down the house.
3. The cannon battered down the wall.
4. The boy came down from the tree.
5. The clock ran down in the night.

(c) *Verbs compounded with OUT.*

EXAMPLES.

1. The two friends fell out with each other.
2. The ladies came out to take a walk.
3. The general carried out his plan.
4. James will set out to-morrow upon his journey.

5. The inventor took out a patent for his machine.
6. The thief was found out.
7. The scribe left out a letter.
8. Thomas has let out the cat.
9. James had shut out the dog.

10. Peter will drive out the pigs.
11. The hostler cleaned out the stall.
12. The child tore out a leaf.
13. The laborers dug out the rock.
14. The dentist pulled out the tooth.
15. The gentleman took out his watch.

(d) *Verbs compounded with FORTH.*

EXAMPLES.

1. The citizens went forth to welcome home the returning exile.
2. The water gushed forth from the rock.
3. The volcano sends forth flame and smoke.

(e) *Verbs compounded with IN.*

EXAMPLES.

1. The farmers have gathered in their wheat.
2. The

commander called in the pickets. 3. The claimants sent in their accounts. 4. The well has caved in.

(f) *Verbs compounded with OVER.*

EXAMPLES.

1. The stream was bridged over with ice. 2. The money was paid over to the heirs. 3. The man said, "Come over and help us."

(g) *Verbs compounded with OFF.*

EXAMPLES.

1. The workmen were paid off by their employers. 2. The goods were carried off by the thieves. 3. James took off his shoes.

Section 11.

Examples in which verbs in the active voice, followed by a preposition, may be parsed apart from the preposition as intransitive; but when the same idea is expressed by the passive form of the verb, the verb and the preposition must be taken together as forming a compound verb.

(a) UPON.

1. James trod upon (a) my toes. 2. My toes were trodden upon by James (b). 3. Some one has written upon the wall. 4. The wall has been written upon by some one.

5. Our troops made a charge upon the enemy. 6. The enemy were charged upon by our troops. 7. Mary plays upon the harp. 8. The harp is played upon by Mary.

9. The speaker dwelt upon that subject. 10. That subject was dwelt upon by the speaker.

11. He hit upon an ingenious expedient. 12. An ingenious expedient was hit upon by him.

13. We look upon him as a learned man. 14. He is looked upon by us as a learned man.

(a) **Trod** is a verb; irreg., intrans., etc.

Upon is a preposition.

(b) **Were trodden upon** is a compound verb; irreg., trans., pass., etc., and agrees with its subj. *toes*.—Rule IX.

Upon is an adverb, qualifying *were trodden*.—Rule XII.

REMARK.—If the preposition of a compound verb in the passive voice is taken separately, it must always be parsed as an adverb.

(b) WITH.

1. We can dispense with your assistance. 2. Your assistance can be dispensed with.

3. Do not meddle with things that do not concern you.
4. Things that do not concern you should not be meddled with.

5. They complied with the conditions. 6. The conditions were complied with.

(c) AGAINST.

1. They guarded against the evil. 2. The evil was guarded against by them.

3. The conspirators plotted against the government.
4. The government was plotted against by the conspirators.

5. The carriage struck against a post. 6. A post was struck against by the carriage.

7. He speaks against his neighbors. 8. His neighbors are spoken against by him.

(d) ABOUT.

1. They talked about that matter. 2. That matter was talked about by them.

3. He told about the occurrence. 4. The occurrence was told about by him.

5. They made much ado about nothing. 6. Much ado was made by them about nothing.

(e) OF.

1. They heard of the accident. 2. The accident was heard of by them.

3. He thought of his friends. 4. His friends were thought of by him.

(f) AT.

1. The dog barked at the thieves. 2. The thieves were barked at by the dog.

3. The hunter shot at the wolf. 4. The wolf was shot at by the hunter.

5. The authorities winked at these irregularities. 6. These irregularities were winked at by the authorities.

7. They pointed the finger of scorn at him. 8. The finger of scorn was pointed at him by them.

9. She looked at the goods. 10. The goods were looked at by her.

11. The infidel scoffs at religion. 12. Religion is scoffed at by the infidel.

(g) FOR.

1. The sick man sent for a physician. 2. A physician was sent for by the sick man.

3. James has atoned for his fault. 4. James's fault has been atoned for by him.

5. Kind friends cared for the sick soldier. 6. The sick soldier was cared for by kind friends.

7. I have paid for the land. 8. The land has been paid for by me.

(h) To.

1. The audience listened to the speaker. 2. The speaker was listened to by the audience.

3. John will attend to the business. 4. The business will be attended to by John.

5. They spoke to me about the matter. 6. I was spoken to by them about the matter.

7. James will look to that business. 8. That business will be looked to by James.

Section 12.

Verbs having two or more nominatives.

(a) *Verbs having two or more nominatives connected by AND, and not signifying the same thing.*

1. *Both or all the nominatives singular.*

EXAMPLES.

1. Time and tide wait for no man (a).

(a) **Wait** is a verb; reg., intrans., indic., pres., 3d, plu., agreeing with its two singular subjects *time* and *tide* taken in connection.—Rule IX, Note 1.

2. True rhetoric and sound logic are nearly allied.

3. Aggression and injury in no case justify retaliation.

4. The soil and sovereignty were purchased of the natives.

5. The boldness, variety, and freedom of blank verse are infinitely more favorable to sublimity than rhyme.

6. With rational beings, nature and reason are the same thing.

7. The verb and the noun make complete sense, whereas the participle and the noun do not [].

8. Humility and knowledge with poor apparel, excel pride and ignorance under costly attire.

9. There are a good and a bad, a right and a wrong, in taste, as in other things.

10. Out of the same mouth proceed blessing and cursing.

11. To be wise in our own eyes, to be wise in the eyes of the opinion of the world, and to be wise in the sight of our Creator, are three things so different as rarely to coincide.—*Blair*.

12. Together lay, in a shroud of blood,
The coward and the brave.

13. Sincerity and truth form the basis of every virtue.

14. Luxury, pride, and vanity have frequently as much influence in corrupting the sentiments of the great, as ignorance, bigotry, and prejudice have in misleading the opinions of the multitude.

15. Title and ancestry render a good man more illustrious, but an ill one more contemptible.

16. Heaven and earth will witness,
If Rome must fall, that we are innocent.

17. One voice, one mind, inspire the throng.

18. Our good and evil proceed from ourselves.

19. Day and night yield us contrary blessings, and, at the same time, assist each other, by giving fresh luster to the delights of both.—*Melmoth*.

20. Religion and virtue confer on the mind principles of noble independence.—*Blair*.

21. Vanity and vexation flew away for a season.—*Horne*.

22. Care and disquietude came not near my dwelling.—*Id.*

23. Food and rest were not preferred to the pleasant employment.—*Id.*

24. Piety and virtue heighten the powers of human fruition.—*Blair*.

25. Her [Queen Elizabeth's] vigor, her constancy, her magnanimity, her penetration, vigilance, and address are allowed to merit the highest praise.—*Hume*.

26. Wit and judgment are seldom united.—*Kames*.

27. Memory and wit are not often conjoined.—*Kames*.

28. The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike the inevitable hour.—*Gray*.

29. The conqueror and his captive, the monarch and his subject, the lord and his vassal, the philosopher and the unlettered hind, shall find their distinctions to have been mere illusions.—*Blair*.

2. *Both or all the subjects plural.*

EXAMPLES.

1. His [the sinner's] hopes and fears all hang upon the world (*a*).

(*a*). **Hang** is a verb; irreg., intrans., indic., pres., 3d, plu., agreeing with its subjects *hopes* and *fears* taken conjointly.—Rule IX, Note 1.

2. Disappointments and distresses are often blessings in disguise.

3. Riches and pleasures are the chief incentives to criminal deeds.

4. His passions and habits render him [the sinner] an absolute dependent on the world.—*Blair*.

5. In the breastplate of Aaron were placed the mysterious Urim and Thummim.

NOTE.—*Urim* and *Thummim* are Hebrew nouns of the plural number.

3. *The subjects partly singular and partly plural.*

EXAMPLES.

1. Formidable sounds and furious declamation, confident assertions and lofty periods, may affect the young and inexperienced (*a*).—*Sir Robert Walpole*.

(*a*) **May affect** is a verb; reg., trans., poten., pres., 3d, plu., agreeing with its subjects *sounds, declamation, assertions, and periods*.—Rule IX, Note 1.

2. The desolate aspect of things without, deserted streets, the drear howling of the wind, the incessant pattering of the rain, contributed to cast a gloom over my mind.—*Warren*.

3. The corrupted temper and guilty passions of the bad, frustrate the effect of every advantage which the world confers on them.—*Blair*.

4. Thou art gone to the grave, but we will not deplore thee,

Though sorrows and darkness encompass the tomb.—*Heber*.

(*b*) *Verbs having two or more nominatives in the singular connected by AND, and signifying the same thing.*

EXAMPLES.

1. This philosopher and poet was banished from his country (*a*).

(a) **Was banished** is a verb; reg., trans., pass. voice, indic., 1st past, 3d, agreeing with its subjects *philosopher* and *poet* in the singular, because the subjects are singular, and, though taken together, signify the same person.—Rule IX, Note 2.

2. Such a Savior and Redeemer is actually provided.

3. Let us declare what great things our God and Savior has done for us.

4. Immediately comes a hue and cry after the thieves.

5. Flesh and blood hath not revealed it to thee.

6. James Beattie, a philosopher and poet, was born in Scotland in 1735.

(c) *Verbs having two or more singular nominatives taken separately.*

EXAMPLES.

1. Either James or John will come (a).

2. Neither James nor John will come.

3. No law, no restraint, no regulation is required to keep him in bounds.

4. Every plant and every flower
Shows forth God's almighty power.

5. Early, then, may you learn that it is not on the external condition in which you find yourself placed, but on the part which you are to act, that your welfare or unhappiness, your honor or infamy depends.—*Blair*.

6. Each day and each hour brings its portion of duty.

7. A noun or pronoun joined with a participle constitutes the nominative absolute.

8. Wisdom or folly governs us.

9. Man's happiness or misery is, in a great measure, put into his own hands.

10. When sickness, infirmity, or reverse of fortune affects us, the sincerity of friendship is tried.—*Blair*.

11. Has not sloth, or pride, or ill temper misled you from the path of sound and wise conduct?—*Blair*.

12. To have secured, even to a poor Indian, a spot on which to lay his aching head, [or] to have given him but a cup of cold water in charity, will be a greater treasure than to have been the conqueror of kingdoms.—*Sprague*.

13. Neither human wisdom nor human virtue, unsupported by religion, is equal to the trying situations which often occur in life.—*Blair*.

14. Every good and every perfect gift is from above.—*Blair*.

15. The philosopher, the saint, or the hero, the wise, the good, or the great man, often lies hid and concealed in a plebeian.—*Addison*.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(a) **Will come** is a verb, etc. It is in the singular number, because its two singular subjects, *James* and *John*, are taken separately.—Rule IX, Note 3.

(d) *When a verb preceded by two or more nominatives, taken separately, refers to one of the nominatives, and not to the others.*

EXAMPLES.

1. Wisdom, not wealth, procures esteem (a).
2. Prudence, and not pomp, is the basis of his fame.
3. Not fear, but labor, began to overcome him.
4. Her talents, and not her beauty, attract attention.
5. Her beauty, and not her talents, attracts attention.
6. Pride, not nature, craves much.

7. Veracity, as well as justice, is to be our rule of life.

8. There is order, as well as connection, in the succession of our ideas.

9. Reputation, beauty, riches, grandeur, nay, even royalty itself, would many a time have been gladly exchanged by the possessors for that more quiet and humble station with which you are now dissatisfied.

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(a) **Procures** is a verb, etc. It is 3d, sing., to agree with its subject *wisdom*.—Rule IX, Note 4.

Wealth is a noun, etc., and is the subject of *procures* understood.

(e) *Nominatives of different persons connected by AND.*

EXAMPLES.

1. Thou and he should perform your duty (a).
2. You and James must go to school.
3. He and I have recited our lessons.
4. You and I have kind parents to provide for our wants.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(a) **Should perform** is a verb, etc. It is of the second person, because its nominative *thou* is of the second person, while the other nominative *he* is of the third person—Rule IX, Note 5; and it is of the plural number, because its subjects *thou* and *he* are connected by *and*.—Rule IX, Note 5.

(f) *Nominatives of different persons connected by OR or NOR.*

EXAMPLES.

1. You or I am mistaken (a).
2. Thou or thy friends are to make reparation.

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(a) **Am** is a verb, etc. It is of the first person, to agree with the nominative *I* which stands next to it—Rule IX, Note 6; and it is singular, because its subject *I* is singular.—Rule IX.

You is a pronoun, etc., and subj. of *are* understood.—Rule VIII.

(g) *Two or more singular nominatives connected by AND, and requiring a singular verb.*

OTHERWISE.

Sentences with subjects compound in form, but singular in construction.

EXAMPLES.

1. To hope and to strive is the way to thrive (a).
2. Yonder lives a great scholar and divine.
3. Early [(b)] to bed, and early to rise,
Makes a man healthy, and wealthy, and wise.
4. Lay not up for yourselves treasures on earth where moth and rust doth corrupt.

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(a) **To hope** is a verb, etc.; pres., inf. It has the construction of a noun, etc.; sing., nom., and is the partial subject of the verb *is*.

To strive is a verb, etc. (Parse after the model of *to hope*.)

To hope and to strive is equivalent to a noun; neut., 3d; sing., nom., and subj. of *is*.—Rule VIII.

Is is a verb, etc., agreeing in the singular with its subject *to hope and to strive*.

(b) Read “Early [to go] to bed,” etc.

ARTICLE XV.

ADVERBS.

Section 1.

Adverbs of time.(a) *Adverbs of time present.*

EXAMPLES.

1. Fervid on the glittering tide,
Now the noontide radiance glows (a).—*Cunningham.*
2. Be wise to-day, 't is madness to defer.—*Young.*
3. Doth my father yet live?
4. Our brethren are already in the field.
5. Still where rosy pleasure leads,
See a kindred grief pursue.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(a) **Now** is an adverb of time present, qualifying the verb *glows*.—Rule XII.

(b) *Adverbs of time past.*

EXAMPLES.

1. James has just arrived (a).
2. I have lately been in the city.
3. The house has been recently repaired.
4. I saw your brother yesterday.
5. She had formerly resided in Philadelphia.
6. Rome was anciently governed by kings.
7. I once had a pet hen.
8. I have heretofore had dealings with that man.

9. I have hitherto refrained from saying any thing in regard to this matter.

10. It has been a long time since I have heard from my friend.

11. My brother returned yesterday from the city.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(a) **Just** is an adverb of time past, qualifying the verb *has arrived*.—Rule XII.

(c) *Adverbs of time future.*

EXAMPLES.

1. I will set out immediately (a). 2. I will go forth-with. 3. I will come presently. 4. Take this letter straightway to the post-office.

5. Obey me instantly. 6. I will go with you directly. 7. I will go to-morrow. 8. I will show thee the things that shall be hereafter.

9. Let us henceforward endeavor to do our duty. 10. The Lord will preserve us henceforth. 11. I will go by and by. 12. He will come soon.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(a) **Immediately** is an adverb of time future, and qualifies the verb *will set out*.—Rule XII.

(d) *Adverbs of time relative.*

EXAMPLES.

1. When (a) my father and mother forsake me, then (b) the Lord will take me up.

2. First go and be reconciled to thy brother, and then come and offer thy gift at the altar.

3. I reached the station just as the train was starting.

4. That event occurred before I was born.

5. After the men had eaten their dinner, they returned to their labor.

6. Meanwhile the inhabitants were preparing to repel the threatened invasion.

7. We remained in the house till the rain was over.

8. Susan rose early.

9. Thomas went late to school.

10. I will give you assistance whenever you need it.

11. I met him afterward.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(a) and (b) **When** and **then** are adverbs of time relative, *when* qualifying *forsake*, and *then* qualifying *will take up*.—Rule XII.

(e) *Adverbs of time absolute.*

EXAMPLES.

1. God has always (a) existed, and will always continue to exist.

2. He will ever be mindful of his covenant.

3. Do you never receive intelligence from your son?

4. The smoke of their torment ascendeth up forever and ever.

5. Earth loses thy pattern forever and aye;
O sailor boy, sailor boy, peace to thy soul!

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(a) **Always** is an adverb of time absolute, qualifying the verb *has existed*.—Rule XII.

(f) *Adverbs of time repeated.*

EXAMPLES.

1. Men often (a) mistake their true interests.
2. We are frequently disappointed in our expectations.
3. We are sometimes deceived by appearances.
4. He occasionally drinks a glass of wine.
5. We seldom find any one who is satisfied with his present attainments and possessions.
6. The eagle is a bird which is rarely met with.
7. In some states the governor is elected yearly.
8. The Gazette is published daily.
9. I have visited Baltimore once, Philadelphia twice, and New York thrice.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(a) **Often** is an adverb of time repeated, and qualifies the verb *mistake*.—Rule XII.

(g) *Adverbs denoting the order of time.*

EXAMPLES.

1. In Roman history we have, first (a), an account of the arrival of Æneas and his companions in Italy.
2. We have, secondly, an account of the successors of Æneas, down to the time of the founding of Rome by Romulus and Remus.

3. We have, thirdly, an account of the Roman kings, from the death of Romulus to the expulsion of the Tarquins.

4. We have, fourthly, an account of the Republic, from the time of its establishment by Brutus and his colleagues, till the period of its overthrow by the usurpation of Julius Cæsar.

5. We have, fifthly, an account of the Empire, from the time of its establishment by Augustus, to the period of its final extinction on the occasion of the capture of Constantinople by the Turks.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(a) **First** is an adverb denoting the order of time, and qualifying the verb *have*.—Rule XII.

Section 2.

Adverbs of place.

(a) *Adverbs denoting the PLACE IN WHICH.*

EXAMPLES.

1. Here (a) rests his head upon the lap of earth,
A youth to fortune and to fame unknown.—*Gray*.
2. Wheresoever the carcass is, there shall the eagles be gathered together.
3. But yonder comes the powerful king of day,
Rejoicing in the east.
4. What she could not find anywhere, she believed to be nowhere.
5. My sleeping room is above.
6. My office is below.
M. P.—13.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(a) **Here** is an adverb denoting *the place in which*, and qualifies the verb *rests*.—Rule XII.

(b) *Adverbs denoting the PLACE TO WHICH.*

EXAMPLES.

1. Hither (a), ye faithful, haste with songs of triumph.
2. Whither shall I fly?

3. Why did the sons of Jacob go down into Egypt? They went thither to purchase corn.

4. They turned their faces homeward. 5. The column leans outward. 6. The wall fell inward. 7. The smoke curled upward.

8. The meteor shot downward. 9. The pendulum moves backward and forward. 10. The passengers went aboard. 11. The sailors came ashore.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(a) **Hither** is an adverb denoting *the place to which*, and qualifies the verb *come* understood.—Rule XII.

(c) *Adverbs denoting the PLACE FROM WHICH.*

EXAMPLES.

1. Arise, let us go hence (a).

2. Having visited Washington, we went thence to Baltimore.

3. Whence arises the misery of this present world?

4. The man of contemplation walks forth in the evening.

5. The traveler turned aside to view a cascade.

6. The slave ran away from his master.
7. A sheep wandered off from the flock.
8. Isaac went out in the evening to meditate in the fields.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(a) **Hence** is an adverb denoting *the place from which*, and qualifies the verb *go*.—Rule XII.

Section 3.

Adverbs of degree.

EXAMPLES.

1. He is much (a) elated by his success. 2. James is more studious than John. 3. Charles is the most studious boy in school.

4. Henry is little inclined to study. 5. George is less inclined to study than Henry. 6. William is the least inclined to study of any boy in school.

7. The weather is very warm. 8. The weather is too warm to be pleasant. 9. These peaches are almost ripe. 10. Those pears are quite ripe.

11. The tea is too weak. 12. This coffee is strong enough. 13. You are just the man that I wished to see. 14. James is just six years old.

15. The condition of things was even worse than [] had been represented. 16. Henry is but ten years old. 17. The night is so dark that I can not see to walk.

18. William is as tall as I am. 19. Mary is fast asleep. 20. Susan is wide awake. 21. You are altogether mistaken.

22. He rode all unarmed, and he rode all alone. 23. The goods were partly consumed by the fire. 24. The moon was partially eclipsed.

25. The sun is exceedingly hot. 26. The weather is extremely cold. 27. The nights are moderately cool. 28. This fruit is slightly acid.

29. The patient is somewhat better. 30. He is entirely free from pain. 31. His case is utterly hopeless. 32. They employed themselves wholly in domestic affairs.

33. The heart of man is desperately wicked. 34. His sufferings were intolerably severe. 35. Her joy was unspeakably great. 36. The inhabitants of heaven are ineffably happy.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(a) **Much** is an adverb of degree, qualifying the participle *elated*.—Rule XII.

Section 4.

Adverbs of affirmation.

EXAMPLES.

1. What you have heard is indeed (a) true. 2. Verily, the way of the transgressor is hard. 3. Surely you are mistaken.

4. You are certainly deceived. 5. Charles will undoubtedly fulfill his promise. 6. That proposition is unquestionably true.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(a) **Indeed** is an adverb of affirmation, and qualifies the verb *is*.—Rule XII.

Section 5.

Adverbs of negation.

EXAMPLES.

1. The story is not (*a*) true. 2. There is no longer any room for hope. 3. They are noway alarmed.
4. The mystery can nohow be solved. 5. The book can nowhere be found. 6. Charity never faileth.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(*a*) **Not** is an adverb of negation, qualifying the verb is.—Rule XII.

Section 6.

Adverbs of doubt or uncertainty.

EXAMPLES.

1. Perhaps (*a*) he is mistaken.
2. Possibly he may be able to accomplish his undertaking.
3. Perchance there may be some error in the calculation.
4. Peradventure the woman will not be willing to follow me unto this land.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(*a*) **Perhaps** is an adverb of doubt, qualifying the verb is.—Rule XII.

Section 7.

Adverbs of manner.

EXAMPLES.

1. Plato, thou reasonest well (*a*).—*Addison*.
2. I would not willingly think ill of a neighbor.

3. If a man judges amiss in the supreme point, judging right in all else he but aggravates his folly.—*Young*.

4. How do you like your new home?

5. None can be properly called rich who have not more than they want.

6. True liberty can exist only when justice is equally administered to all.—*Lord Mansfield*.

7. That which we call alternately the morning and the evening star is a planetary world.—*Addison*.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(a) **Well** is an adverb of manner, qualifying the verb *reasonest*.—Rule XII.

Section 8.

Infinitives performing the office of adverbs in modifying verbs.

EXAMPLES.

1. He came to do the work (a). 2. He went to see the show. 3. He has gone to visit his parents. 4. A messenger was sent to convey the intelligence.

5. The money was used to purchase food. 6. The medicine was given to ease the pain. 7. Salt is put on meat to preserve it.

8. Food is cooked to render it more digestible. 9. Victuals are seasoned to improve the taste. 10. Agents were employed to sell the book.

11. I will lend you some money to accommodate you. 12. God made the sun to rule the day, and the moon to give light by night.

13. The nurse gave the child a rattle to please it. 14.

He gave all his goods to feed the poor. 15. The apples were left to rot in the orchard.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(a) **To do** is a verb, etc., and performs the office of an adverb in modifying the verb *came*.—Rule XII.

OTHERWISE.

Supply an ellipsis and read thus: "He came [for this purpose, namely] to do the work;" and parse *to do* as a noun in apposition with *purpose* understood.—Rule I.

Section 9.

Infinitives performing the office of adverbs in qualifying adjectives.

EXAMPLES.

1. They are eager to hear (a) the news. 2. He is anxious to learn the fate of his friend. 3. They are careful to avoid giving offense.

4. They were curious to discover the secret. 5. He is too lazy to work. 6. He is too weak to labor. 7. The fruit is too sour to be pleasant.

8. The problem is difficult to solve. 9. The question is easy to answer. 10. This fruit is good to eat. 11. Man is prone to do evil.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(a) **To hear** is a verb in the infinitive mode, etc. It is here used as an adverb to qualify the adjective *eager*.—Rule XII.

OTHERWISE.

Read thus: "He is eager [for this thing, namely] to hear the news;" and parse *to hear* as a verb in the infinitive mode, etc., used as a noun in apposition with *thing* understood.—Rule I.

Section 10.

Infinitives performing the office of adverbs in qualifying adverbs.

EXAMPLES.

1. The work was done too badly to last (*a*). 2. He proceeded too cautiously to be entrapped.

3. The fox ran too fast to be caught by the dogs. 4. The tree was rooted too deeply to be overturned by the wind.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(*a*) **To last** is a verb, etc.; infinitive, and performs the office of an adverb in qualifying the adverb *badly*.—Rule XII.

OTHERWISE.

Supply an ellipsis and read thus: “The work was done too badly [for this purpose, namely] to last;” and parse *to last* as a verb, infinitive, etc., used as a noun, etc., obj., and in apposition with *purpose* understood.—Rule I.

ARTICLE XVI.

THE PREPOSITIONS.

Section 1.

Examples embracing all the prepositions in common use.

1. James is *in* the house. 2. Henry went *into* the house. 3. Peter went *toward* the house. 4. Samuel went *to* the house.

5. Thomas came *out of* the house. 6. David came *from* the house. 7. Thomas went *round* the house. 8. The dog passed *through* the house.

9. The cat crept *under* the house. 10. The bird flew *over* the house. 11. The yard is *before* the house. 12. The garden is *behind* the house.

13. A tree stands *near* the house. 14. A ladder leans *against* the house. 15. A traveler sat *by* the well. 16. His home is *beyond* the sea.

17. A willow grew *beside* the stream. 18. The man was *beside* himself. 19. The ship lies *at* the wharf. 20. The sailor stood *on* the deck.

21. The president took *upon* himself the responsibility. 22. The boy fell *off* the horse. 23. A plank lay *across* the brook. 24. A meteor shot *athwart* the sky.

25. The horse ran *along* the road. 26. The men marched *up* the hill. 27. The boat went *down* the river. 28. *Adown* the glen rode armed men.

29. The shepherd lay *beneath* a spreading beach-tree. 30. The ground is *underneath* our feet. 31. Goat Island is *above* the cataract.

32. The suspension bridge is *below* the falls. 33. Italy lies *beyond* the Alps. 34. The Falls of Niagara are *between* Lake Erie and Lake Ontario.

35. The cottage stood *betwixt* two elms. 36. There is many a slip *'twixt* the cup and the lip. 37. The lily grew *among* the thorns.

38. The tares grew *amongst* the wheat. 39. The traveler stood *amidst* the ruins of Palmyra. 40. A lark reared her brood *amid* the corn.

41. The meadow was enameled *with* flowers. 42. We should live *within* our means. 43. I reside *without* the corporation. 44. Parents provide *for* their children.

45. They arrived *after* nightfall. 46. They departed *before* sunrise. 47. They remained *till* evening. 48. I have not seen Thomas *since* Monday.

49. James has gone *about* his business. 50. All *but* James were present. 51. All *besides* James were absent. 52. The rider sat *astride* the horse.

53. The vessel lay *inside* the harbor. 54. The ship was anchored *outside* the harbor. 55. The boat lay *along-side* the ship.

56. Our faithful Nile
 Flowed *ere* the wonted season.

57. Mont Blanc is covered with snow *throughout* the year. 58. The sick man was *past* all help. 59. Do ye *unto* others as ye would that they should do *unto* you.

60. What is the price *of* wheat? 61. Wheat is worth one dollar *per* bushel. 62. The case of Wilson *versus* Jones will be tried at the next term of the court.

63. The merchant went to New York *via* Baltimore and Philadelphia. 64. All on board were lost, *except* one of the sailors.

65. *Save* his own good broadsword, he weapon had none. 66. We reside in the country *during* the summer. 67. *Concerning* these things they are ignorant.

68. He said nothing *respecting* the object of his journey. 69. The boys have gone *a-*fishing. 70. These two animals fell into a dispute *as to* which had the greatest power of endurance. 71. *As for* me, give me liberty or give me death.

Section 2.

Double prepositions.

EXAMPLES.

1. My house stands *over against* the Capitol.
2. The sand slid *from under* my feet.

3. And *from before* the luster of her face,
White break the clouds away.—*Thomson*.
4. He calls for famine, and the meager fiend
Blows mildew *from between* his shriveled lips.—*Id.*
5. [They shall] sever the wicked *from among* the just.
—*Matt.* xiii: 49.
6. And there was a rainbow *round about* the throne,
in sight like unto an emerald.—*Rev.* iv: 3.

Section 3.

How to determine what words are connected by a preposition.

RULE.—Form a question by placing the preposition before the interrogative *what*; the answer to this question will be the latter of the words connected by the preposition. Then form another question by placing the interrogative *what* before the phrase consisting of the preposition and its object; the answer to this question will be the former of the words connected by the preposition.

EXAMPLES.

1. They were driven from their homes into the wilderness.

Question. From what were they driven?

Answer. They were driven from their *homes*.

Homes is therefore the latter of the words which the preposition *from* connects.

Q. What from their homes?

A. They *were driven* from their homes.

Were driven is therefore the former of the words which the preposition *from* connects.

Q. Into what?

A. Into the *wilderness*.

Wilderness is therefore the latter of the words connected by the preposition *into*.

Q. What into the wilderness?

A. They *were driven* into the wilderness.

Were driven is therefore the former of the words connected by the preposition *into*.

2. I gazed on these things with astonishment.

Question. On what?

Answer. On these *things*.

Q. What on these things?

A. I *gazed* on these things.

Q. With what?

A. With *astonishment*.

Q. What with astonishment?

A. I *gazed* with astonishment.

From the foregoing answers, we infer that **on** connects *things* with *gazed*, and that **with** connects *astonishment* with *gazed*.

Section 4.

The words connected by the prepositions occurring in the following sentences are indicated by repeating at the end of each sentence the words thus connected, and by placing the connecting preposition between them.

EXAMPLES.

1. This amazing fall of water is made by the river Niagara, in its passage from Lake Erie into Lake Ontario.

Fall **OF** *water*. *Is made* **BY** *the river*. *Is made* **IN** *its passage*. *Its passage* **FROM** *Lake Erie*. *Its passage* **INTO** *Lake Ontario*.

2. He defended himself against the attack with great bravery.

He defended AGAINST the attack. He defended WITH bravery.

3. The criminal was brought upon his trial before the judge.

Was brought UPON his trial. Was brought BEFORE the judge.

4. His word has decided all causes in Sicily for these three years.

Has decided IN Sicily. Has decided FOR these three years.

5. On their return, vast numbers of geese are killed by the sportsmen in the northern, western, and southern waters.

Are killed ON their return. Are killed BY the sportsmen. Are killed IN the waters.

6. Of all the subterraneous caverns now known, the Grotto of Antiparos is the most remarkable, as well for its extent as for the beauty of its sparry incrustations.

The Grotto OF Antiparos. Is the most remarkable OF the caverns. Most remarkable FOR its extent. Most remarkable FOR the beauty. The beauty OF its incrustations.

7. This celebrated cavern was first explored by one Magni, about one hundred years ago, at Antiparos.

Was explored BY Magni. Was explored ABOUT one hundred years ago. Was explored AT Antiparos.

8. To thy voice nations have listened.

Have listened TO thy voice.

9. The traitor sold his country for gold.

Sold FOR gold.

10. The country was sold for gold by the traitor.

Was sold FOR gold. Was sold BY the traitor.

11. He threw the stone over the wall.

Threw OVER the wall.

12. The stone was thrown over the wall by him.

Was thrown OVER the wall. *Was thrown* BY him.

13. From the creatures of God let man learn wisdom.

Learn FROM the creatures. The creatures OF God.

14. At the close of the day, when the hamlet is still,
And mortals the sweets of forgetfulness prove,
When naught but the torrent is heard on the hill,
And naught but the nightingale's song in the
grove;

'T was thus by the cave of a mountain afar,
While his harp rung symphonious, a hermit
began;

No more with himself or with Nature at war,
He thought as a sage, though he felt as a man.

Began AT the close. The close OF the day. *Began* BY the cave.
The cave OF a mountain. *Naught* BUT the torrent. *Is* heard ON the
hill. *Naught* BUT the song. *Is* heard IN the grove. *Being* AT war.
War WITH himself. *War* WITH Nature.

15. Of man's first disobedience, and the fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste
Brought death into the world, and all our woe,
With loss of Eden, sing, heavenly muse.

Sing OF disobedience. *Sing* OF the fruit. The fruit OF that tree.
Brought INTO the world. *Brought* WITH loss. Loss OF Eden.

16. Night, sable goddess, from her ebon throne,
In rayless majesty now stretches forth
Her leaden scepter o'er a slumbering world.

Stretches forth FROM her throne. *Stretches forth* IN majesty. *Stretches forth* O'ER a slumbering world.

Section 5.

The antecedent and subsequent terms of relation.

REMARK.—The former of the words between which a preposition shows the relation is called the *antecedent term of relation*, and the latter is called the *subsequent term of relation*.

(a) *A noun as the antecedent term of relation.*

EXAMPLES.

1. Sunday is the first day of (a) the week (b). 2. Did you ever see the man in the moon? 3. Pope's Essay on Man is a fine poem.

4. Man has dominion over the inferior animals. 5. The priests suppressed a smile at the stranger's simplicity.

6. A good boy is a credit to his friends. 7. Peruvian bark is a remedy for the ague.

8. A soul without reflection, like a pile
Without inhabitant, to ruin runs.

9. Against the prisoner at the bar I can not have the slightest prejudice.

10. I discovered one in the habit of a shepherd, with a musical instrument in his hand.

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(a) **Of** is a preposition, and shows the relation of its subsequent *week* to its antecedent *day*.

(b) **Week** is a noun, etc.; obj., and governed by the preposition *of*.—Rule IV.

(b) *A verb as the antecedent term of relation.*

EXAMPLES.

1. A stately tree grew on the plain. 2. We had

walked about four miles. 3. We came to a little hill.
4. We had not proceeded above fifty paces.

5. We passed through a forest. 6. We went toward the village. 7. We were shocked at the inhuman deed.
8. The king sat upon his throne.

9. The horses were stabled beside the altar. 10. A proclamation was issued by the president. 11. The shepherd lay stretched beneath a willow.

12. The horse jumped over the fence. 13. The criminal was arraigned before the judge. 14. The servant walked behind his master.

15. The boat ran against a snag. 16. The traveler fell among thieves. 17. The hermit dwelt in a cave.

SUGGESTION.—In the examples of the present and also of the following sub-sections, let the pupil be required to point out, 1st. The preposition ; 2d. The subsequent term of relation ; and, 3d. The antecedent term of relation. Thus, in example 17, the pupil will first read the example, and then say :

In is a preposition, showing the relation between *dwelt* and *cave*.
The noun **cave** is the subsequent term of relation ; and
The verb **lived** is the antecedent term of relation.

(c) *A participle as the antecedent term of relation.*

EXAMPLES.

1. The fragrance of the flower is passing away in its own odor.

2. I will never stand exposed to the artifices of courts.

3. Placed on the verge of youth, my mind
Life's opening scenes surveyed.

4. The horses dashed madly forward, beast and rider blinded and stifled by the gushing rain, and gasping for breath.

5. A river is a large stream of water flowing through the land.

6. A city is a large town incorporated with special privileges.

(d) *An adjective as the antecedent term of relation.*

EXAMPLES.

1. Be diligent in your business. 2. Be not anxious for your life. 3. The mother is uneasy about her absent child. 4. The king is legally incapable of doing wrong.

5. The father was angry with his son. 6. The citizens were indignant at the outrage which had been committed. 7. The female world were busy among themselves.

(e) *An adverb as the antecedent term of relation.*

EXAMPLES.

1. Henry was lying apart from his brother. 2. He acted conformably to his instructions. 3. He came agreeably to his promise.

4. Micipsa left to Jugurtha, conjointly with Hiempsal and myself, the administration of the kingdom of Numidia.—*Trans. from Sallust.*

(f) *Two or more subsequent terms connected by the same preposition to the same antecedent term.*

EXAMPLES.

1. True gentleness stands opposed to harshness and severity, to pride and arrogance, to violence and oppression.

2. "Entertainment for man and beast."

P. M.—14.

3. The suit of Wilson *versus* Carey and Jones.
4. I went to New York by the way of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.
5. Over the mountain and the moor, I wander hungry and weary.

(g) *Two or more subsequent terms connected by two or more prepositions with the same antecedent term.*

EXAMPLES.

1. The lady left the twins with me in the manse.
2. On New-year's night an old man stood at his window.

ARTICLE XVII.

THE CONJUNCTIONS.

Section 1.

Conjunctions used to connect nouns and pronouns.

EXAMPLES.

1. Idleness and ignorance are the parents of vice and misery (*a*).
2. Both wealth and poverty are temptations (*b*).
3. A gulf or bay is a portion of the sea extending into the land.
4. Either Henry or George will go.
5. Neither Mary nor Susan is at home.
6. Nor riches I nor power possess.

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(a) **And** is a copulative conjunction, connecting the nouns *idleness* and *ignorance*.—Rule XIII.

(b) **Both** and **and** are corresponding copulative conjunctions, serving conjointly to connect *wealth* and *poverty*.—Rule XIII.

Section 2.

Conjunctions connecting adjectives.

EXAMPLES.

1. Washington was a great and good man. 2. I am both cold and hungry.

3. Never use language that is either profane or obscene. 4. This water is neither hot nor cold.

Section 3.

Conjunctions connecting verbs.

EXAMPLES.

1. James reads and writes. 2. Susan both knits and sews.

3. The enemy will be obliged either to fight or to run.
4. I neither saw nor heard any thing.

Section 4.

Conjunctions connecting adverbs.

EXAMPLES.

1. He speaks correctly and fluently. 2. He writes both rapidly and elegantly.

3. He expresses himself neither wittily nor wisely.
4. You must act in this matter either now or never.

Section 5.

Conjunctions connecting phrases.

EXAMPLES.

1. Over the mountain and over the moor,
Hungry and weary, I wander forlorn.
2. Tumultuous horror brooded o'er the van,
Presaging wrath to Poland and to man.
3. It will fall, if fall it must, amid the proudest monuments of its glory, and on the very spot of its origin.
4. We are called upon to cherish, with high veneration and [with] grateful recollections, the memory of our fathers.
5. Both the ties of nature and the dictates of policy demand this.
6. Most of them were men of distinguished families, [] of powerful talents, [] of great learning, [] of preëminent wisdom, [] of decision of character, and of inflexible integrity.

Section 6.

Conjunctions connecting sentences.

FOR EXAMPLES SEE SECTION 8.

Section 7.

Classes of Conjunctions.(a) *Copulative Conjunctions.*

LIST: And, as, both, because, even, for, if, that, then, since, seeing, so, moreover.

Examples of their use.

1. Ye shall be *as* gods. 2. Both the father and the son lost their lives. 3. The mighty God, even the Lord, hath spoken. 4. For every one that asketh receiveth. 5. I know that my Redeemer liveth. 6. If all this be so (adv.), then (conj.) man has a natural freedom.—*Locke.*

(b) *Disjunctive Conjunctions.*

LIST: Or, nor, either, neither, than, though, although, yet, but, except, whether, lest, unless, notwithstanding.

Examples of their use.

1. Now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity. 2. Except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish. 3. Let him that thinketh he standeth, take heed lest he fall. 4. We can not thrive unless we are industrious and frugal. 5. Truth is sometimes stranger than fiction.

(c) *Corresponive (or Correlative) Conjunctions.*

LIST: Both—and; if—then; either—or; neither—nor; whether—or; though, or although—yet.

Examples of their use.

1. I will both (a) lay me down in peace, and (a) [] sleep. 2. I will either go to your house, or you shall come to mine. 3. I will neither go to your house, nor shall you come to mine. 4. I do not know whether the report is true or not. 5. Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him.

(a) *Both* and *and* are correlative conjunctions (that is, they are conjunctions which relate mutually, the one to the other), and, taken together, they connect the clause *I will sleep* with the clause *I will lay me down in peace.*

(d) *Conjunctive Adverbs.*

LIST: When, while, as, before, after, ere, till, until, since, where.

Examples of their use.

1. When (a) it goeth well with the righteous, the city rejoiceth. 2. We should make hay while the sun shines. 3. We reached the station just as the train was leaving. 4. You should look before (b) you leap. 5. The nobleman saith unto him, Come down, sir, and see my son ere he die. 6. The man locked the door after the horse had been stolen. 7. We will remain in the house till the storm abates. 8. The ship did not leave the harbor till after the storm had subsided. 9. It has been nearly four hundred years since America was discovered.

NOTE.—A conjunctive adverb connects a dependent with a principal clause, and qualifies a verb in each clause. It is equivalent to two adverbial phrases, the one containing a relative pronoun, and the other its antecedent.

When is = at the time + at which; *while* is = during the time + in which; *as* is = at the time + at which; *after* + [] is = after the time + at which; *before* + [] is = before the time + at which; *ere* + [] is = ere the time + at which; *till* + [] is = till the time + at which; *since* + [] is = since the time + at which.

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(a) **When** is a conjunctive adverb; as a conjunction, it connects the dependent clause, *it goeth well with the righteous*, with the leading clause, *the city rejoiceth*, and as a representative of the two adverbial phrases, *at the time* and *at which*, it qualifies the two verbs *rejoiceth* and *goeth*.

(b) In this sentence, instead of parsing *before* as a conjunctive adverb, it may be parsed as a preposition governing the clause *you leap* as a noun in the objective case.

REMARK.—Each of the words *before*, *after*, *ere*, *till*, *until*, and *since*, before a dependent clause, may be parsed either as a conjunctive adverb, or as a preposition governing the clause, as a noun in the objective case.

Section 8.

Promiscuous sentences exemplifying the use of the conjunctions.

1. If any one were learning to play on the flute for public exhibition, what hours and days would he spend in giving facility to his fingers, and [in] attaining the power of the sweetest and most impressive execution.

NATURAL ORDER.

What hours *and* (a) days would he spend in giving facility to his fingers, *and* (b) in attaining the power of the sweetest *and* (c) most impressive execution, *if* (d) any one were learning to play on the flute for public exhibition.

(a) **And** is a conjunction, connecting the nouns *hours* and *days*.

(b) **And** is a conjunction, connecting the phrase *in attaining the power of the sweetest and most impressive execution* with the phrase *in giving facility to his fingers*.

(c) **And** is a conjunction, connecting the adjectives *sweetest* and *most impressive*.

(d) **If** is a conjunction, connecting the two simple clauses of which the sentence consists.

2. If he were devoting himself to the organ, what months and years would he labor that he might know its compass, and be master of its keys, and be able to draw out at pleasure all its various combinations of harmonious sounds, and its full richness and delicacy of expression.

NATURAL ORDER.

What months *and* (a) years would he labor *that* (b) he might know its compass, *and* (c) be master of its keys, *and* (d) be able to draw out at pleasure all its various combinations of harmonious sounds, *and* (e) its full

richness and (f) delicacy of expression, if (g) he were devoting himself to the organ.

(a) **And** is a conjunction, connecting the nouns *months* and *years*.

(b) **That** is a conjunction, connecting the three dependent clauses *he might know its compass*, *he might be master of its keys*, and *he might be able to draw out at pleasure all its various combinations of harmonious sounds*, and its full richness and delicacy of expression, with the leading clause *what months and years would he labor*.

(c) **And** is a conjunction, connecting the clause *he might be master of its keys* with the preceding clause *he might know its compass*.

(d) **And** is a conjunction, connecting the clause *he might draw out at pleasure all its various combinations of harmonious sounds*, and its full richness and delicacy of expression, with the preceding clause *he might be master of its keys*.

(e) **And** is a conjunction, connecting the phrase *its full richness and delicacy of expression* with the phrase *all its various combinations of harmonious sounds*.

(f) **And** is a conjunction, connecting the nouns *richness* and *delicacy*.

(g) **If** is a conjunction, connecting the simple dependent clause *he were devoting himself to the organ*, with the complex leading clause which commences with *what* and ends with *expression*.

3. When I shall be found, in my place here in the senate or elsewhere, to sneer at public merit because it happened to spring up beyond the little limits of my own state or neighborhood; when I refuse for any such cause, or for any cause, the homage due to American talent, to elevated patriotism, to sincere devotion to liberty and the country; or if I see an uncommon endowment of heaven, if I see extraordinary virtue and capacity in any son of the south, and if, moved by local prejudice, or gangrened by state jealousy, I get up to abate the tithe of a hair from his just character and just fame, may my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth.

NATURAL ORDER.

May my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth *when* (a) I shall be found, in my place here in the senate *or* (b) elsewhere, to sneer at public merit *because* (c) it happened to spring up beyond the little limits of my own state *or* (d) neighborhood; *when* (e) I refuse for any such cause, *or* (f) for any cause, the homage due to American talent, [*and*] (g) to elevated patriotism, [*and*] (h) to sincere devotion to liberty *and* (i) [to] the country; *or* (k) *if* (l) I see an uncommon endowment of heaven, [*or*] (m) *if* (n) I see extraordinary virtue *and* (o) capacity in any son of the south, *and* (p) *if* (q), moved by local prejudice, *or* (r) gangrened by state jealousy, I get up to abate the tithe of a hair from his just character *and* (s) just fame.

(a) **When** is a conjunctive adverb. As a conjunction, it connects the clause *I shall be found*, etc., with the clause *may my tongue*, etc.; and, as an adverb, it qualifies the verbs *shall be found* and *may cleave*.

(b) **Or** is a conjunction, connecting the adverb *elsewhere* with the adverbial phrase *in my place here in the senate*.

(c) **Because** is a conjunction, connecting the clause *it happened to spring up*, etc., with the clause *I shall be found*, etc.

(d) **Or** is a conjunction, connecting the nouns *state* and *neighborhood*.

(e) **When** is a conjunctive adverb, connecting the clause *I refuse*, etc., with the clause *may my tongue*, etc., and qualifying the verbs *refuse* and *may cleave*.

(f) **Or** is a conjunction, connecting the phrase *for any cause* with the phrase *for any such cause*.

(g) **And** understood connects the phrase *to elevated patriotism* with the phrase *to American talent*.

(h) **And** understood connects the phrase *to sincere devotion to liberty and the country* with the phrase *to elevated patriotism*.

(i) **And** connects the phrase *to the country* with the phrase *to liberty*.

(k) **Or** connects the clause *if I see an uncommon endowment of heaven in any son of the south*, with the clause *when I refuse*, etc.

(l) **If** is a conjunction, connecting *I see an uncommon endowment of heaven in any son of the south*, and *if*, moved by prejudice, or gangrened by state jealousy, *I get up to abate the tithe of a hair from his just character and just fame*, with *may my tongue*, etc.

(m) **Or** connects *if I see extraordinary virtue*, etc., with *if I see an uncommon endowment*, etc.

(n) **If** connects *I see extraordinary virtue and capacity in any son of the south*, and *if*, moved, etc., with *may my tongue*, etc.

(o) **And** connects the nouns *capacity* and *virtue*.

(p) **And** connects *if*, moved by local prejudice, etc., with *if I see extraordinary virtue*, etc.

(q) **If** connects *moved by local prejudice*, etc., with *may my tongue*, etc.

(r) **Or** connects *state jealousy* with *local prejudice*.

(s) **And** connects *just fame* with *just character*.

ARTICLE XVIII.

THE NOMINATIVE CASE INDEPENDENT.

Section 1.

The nominative case independent by way of address.

EXAMPLES.

1. James, bring your book (a). 2. Mary, you may recite your lesson. 3. Children, obey your parents.

4. O Solitude, where are the charms
That sages have seen in thy face? — *Cowper*.
5. When all thy mercies, O my God,
My rising soul surveys,
Transported with the view, I'm lost
In wonder, love, and praise. — *Addison*.
6. How shocking must thy summons be, O Death,
To him who is at ease in his possessions!
7. Father of all, in every age,
In every clime, adored,
By saint, by savage, and by sage,
Jehovah, Jove, or Lord! (b) — *Pope*.

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(a) **James** is a noun, etc., in nom. case independent by way of address.—Rule V, Note 1.

(b) **Father** is a noun, etc., in the nom. case independent by way of address.—Rule V.

Jehovah, Jove, and Lord are in the nom. case independent after the passive participle *adored*.—Rule X.

Section 2.

The nominative case independent by way of address.

ADDITIONAL EXAMPLES.

1. EVE LAMENTING THE LOSS OF PARADISE.

Must I leave thee, Paradise? thus leave
Thee, native soil, those happy walks and shades,
Fit haunt for gods? where I had hoped to spend
Quiet, though sad, the respite of that day
That must be fatal to us both. O flowers!
That never will in other climate grow;

My early visitation, and my last
At even; which I had bred with tender hand,
From the first opening bud, and gave ye names:
Who now shall rear you to the sun, or rank
Your tribes, or water from the ambrosial fount?

Thee lastly, nuptial bower! by me adorned
With what to sight or smell was sweet; from thee
How shall I part, and whither wander down
Into a lower world, to this obscure
And wild? How shall we breathe in other air
Less pure, accustomed to immortal fruits?—*Milton.*

2. A MORNING HYMN.

These are thy glorious works, Parent of good!
Almighty, thine this universal frame;
Thus wondrous fair, thyself how wondrous then!
Unspeakable who sitt'st above the heavens,
To us invisible, or dimly seen
In these thy lower works; yet these declare
Thy goodness beyond thought and power divine.

Speak ye who best can tell; ye sons of light,
Angels; for ye behold him, and with song
And choral symphonies, day without night,
Circle his throne rejoicing. Ye in heaven;
On earth, join all ye creatures to extol
Him first, Him last, Him midst, Him without end.

Fairest of stars, last in the train of night,
If better thou belong not to the dawn,
Sure pledge of day, that crown'st the smiling morn
With thy bright circlet, praise him in thy sphere.—
Milton.

Section 3.

The nominative case independent by way of exclamation.

EXAMPLES.

1. O the depth of the wisdom and knowledge of God!
(a).
2. O the grave! the grave! it hides every error.
3. Can gold gain friendship? Impudence of hope!—
Young.
4. Does he take warning and reform? Alas! not he,
incorrigible epicure!
5. Silence, how dead! and darkness, how profound!
6. A present deity! they shout around;
A present deity! the vaulted roofs rebound.—*Dryden.*
7. Farewell, a long farewell to all my greatness!—
Shakspeare.
8. O wretched prince! O cruel reverse of fortune!
9. What a figure!
10. But the horrors of such a grave! so frightful and
dishonored!
11. “A singular novelty,” muttered the knight; “to
advance to storm such a castle without pennon or ban-
ner displayed!”—*Scott.*
12. What a dreadful sight!
13. But the grave of those we loved, what a place for
meditation!
14. O liberty! O sound once delightful to every Ro-
man ear! O sacred privilege of Roman citizenship!
once sacred, now trampled upon!—*Cicero.*
15. Poor little shivering child! I pitied her.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(a) **Depth** is a noun, etc., in the nom. case independent by way of exclamation.—Rule V, Note 2.

Section 4.

The nominative case independent by way of pleonasm.

EXAMPLES.

1. My banks, they are furnished with bees (a).
2. Thy rod and thy staff, they comfort me.
3. He that formed the eye, shall he not see? He that formed the ear, shall he not hear?
4. He that hath ears let him hear.
5. Now Ben he loved a pretty maid,
Her name was Nelly Gray.
6. The wind-flower and the violet,
They perished long ago.
7. The night it was gloomy, the wind it was high.
8. The fathers! where are they?
9. The little sprouting oak-tree,
Two leaves it had at first.
10. The boy that saw the acorn fall,
He feeble grew and gray.
11. Well have they done their office, those bright hours.
12. The employment he held in Asia Minor and Pamphylia, what did it produce but the ruin of those countries?
13. Custom, fashion, popular favor; these are the things that fill his entire vision and decide every question of opinion and duty.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(a) **Banks** is in the nominative case independent by way of pleonasm.

Section 5.

The nominative case independent by way of inscription.

EXAMPLES.

1. Brown's Grammar (a). 2. Webster's Dictionary.
3. Reed's Shoe Store. 4. The Tallmadge House. 5. Arsenic [written as a label].

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(a) **Grammar** is in the nominative case independent by way of inscription.—Rule V, Note 4.

Section 6.

The nominative case independent in connection with participles and infinitives; otherwise called the nominative case absolute.

(a) *The nominative case absolute before participles.*

EXAMPLES.

1. Shame being lost, all virtue is lost (a).

(a) **Shame** is a noun, etc., in the nom. case absolute, being placed before the participle *being lost*, and being independent of the rest of the sentence.—Rule V, Note 5.

2. Our candles being now all lighted, and the whole place being completely illuminated, never could the eye be presented with a more magnificent spectacle.

3. But [he being] watch-worn and weary, his cares flew away.

4. All obstacles having been overcome, the work prospered.

5. Light after light sliding through the gloom, the whole hemisphere was brilliantly bespangled.

6. Soldier rest, thy warfare [being] o'er,
Sleep the sleep that knows not breaking.

7. The fame of Flor Silin's benevolence having reached other villages, the famished inhabitants presented themselves before him.

8. [He] turning his head, his eye glanced rapidly over the universe; the sun [being] far sunk behind him, the moon [being] under his feet, the earth [being] spread out in prospect before him, and the whole firmament glittering with constellations above.

9. At midnight, in his guarded tent,
The Turk was dreaming of the hour
When Greece, her knee in supplicance [being] bent,
Should tremble at his power.

10. There art thou like a satiate conqueror
Recumbent on the murmuring deep, thy *smiles*
[being]
All unrepentant of the savage wreck.

11. The spars, [being] formed into trees and shrubs, presented a kind of petrified grove; some [being] white, some [being] green, and all receding in due perspective.

12. And now her wealth and finery [(a)] fled,
Her hangers-on [(a)] cut short all,
Her doctors found, when she was dead,
Her last disorder mortal.—*Goldsmith*.

(a) Supply "being."

13. They see here a real divinity; her altars rising on every hand throughout these happy states; her glories []

chanted by three millions of tongues; and the whole region smiling under her blessed influence.—*Patrick Henry*.

14. I have seen a good old father, his locks [] white as snow, his steps [] slow and trembling, beg his only son to quit the lurking place of the worm.

15. The lessons [] over, writing began.

16. [] Having nothing within himself whence to draw enjoyment, his [the sinner's] only resource is in things without.—*Blair*.

17. Commerce having thus got into the legislature, privilege must be done away.—*Lord Mansfield*.

18. After some time this paroxysm ceasing, we again stood up in order to prosecute our voyage to Euphemia, which lay within sight.—*Goldsmith*.

(b) *The nominative case absolute after a participle.*

EXAMPLES.

1. I was not aware of the young man's being your son (a).

2. I had not heard of your having been appointed collector.

3. Your being a parent involves the duty of providing for your children.

4. The keeping of bad company was the cause of his becoming a drunkard.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(a) **Son** is a noun, etc., in the nom. case absolute after the participle *being*.—Rule V, Note 5.

(c) *The nominative case absolute after an infinitive.*

EXAMPLES.

1. To be a teacher involves great responsibility (a).
2. To become a good scholar requires much labor.
3. He is ambitious to become an orator.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(a) **Teacher** is a noun, etc., in the nom. case absolute after the infinitive *to be*.

ARTICLE XIX.

APPOSITION.

Section 1.

The apposition of a noun with a noun.

EXAMPLES.

1. John the Baptist was beheaded (a).
2. Peter the Hermit preached the first crusade.
3. Prince Albert was the husband of Queen Victoria.
4. In the fifth century, the Franks, a people of Germany, invaded Gaul.
5. Jerusalem, the Jewish capital, was destroyed by the Romans under Titus, the son of the emperor Vespasian.
6. And there was with us a young man, a Hebrew, the captain of the guard.

7. In the days of Joram, king of Israel, flourished the prophet Elisha.

8. Sisera fled and took refuge in the tent of Jael, a woman of the Kennite tribe, the descendant of Hobel.

9. Him, Tubal named, the Vulcan of old times,
The sword and falchion their inventor claim (*b*).—
Milton.

10. All now is vanished, Virtue sole survives,
Immortal, never-failing friend of man,
His guide to happiness on high.

11. From brightening fields of ether fair disclosed,
Child of the sun, effulgent Summer comes.—*Thomson.*

12. I thank God [(*e*)] that I have a more permanent and steady rule for my conduct, than the dictates of my own conscience.—*Lord Mansfield.*

13. Such destruction to withstand,
He hastened to oppose the rocky orb
Of tenfold adamant, his ample shield.—*Milton.*

14. O Solitude, romantic maid!—*Grainger.*

15. Every one must remember young Emmett, the Irish patriot.

16. She [Queen Elizabeth] guarded not herself with equal care or equal success from less infirmities: the rivalry of beauty, the desire of admiration, the jealousy of love, and the sallies of anger.—*Hume.*

17. Hail beauteous stranger (*d*) of the grove,
Thou messenger of Spring!
Now heaven repairs thy rural seat,
And woods thy welcome sing.—*Logan.*

18. Come, peace of mind, delightful guest,
Return and make thy downy nest
Once more in this sad heart.—*Cowper.*

19. Fathers, it is known to you that King Micipsa, my father, on his death-bed left in charge of Jugurtha, his adopted son, conjointly with my unfortunate brother Hiempsal and myself, the administration of the kingdom of Numidia.—*Trans. from Sallust.*

20. This house belongs to Thomas White, Esq. (*e*).

21. That land is the property of George Brown, junior.

22. Why, then, the noble lord can think that I am ambitious of present popularity, that echo of folly and shadow of renown, I am at a loss to determine.—*Lord Mansfield.*

23. Dionysius, the tyrant of Sicily, was far from being happy, though he possessed great riches, and all the pleasures which wealth and power could procure.—*Trans. from Cicero.*

24. Damocles, one of his flatterers, [] deceived by these specious appearances of happiness, took occasion to compliment him on the extent of his power, his treasures, and royal magnificence, and declared that no monarch had ever been greater or happier than Dionysius.—*Id.*

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(a) **Baptist** is a noun; prop., 3d, sing., masc., nom., and in apposition with *John*.—Rule I.

(b) Arrange and read thus: "The sword and falchion claim, [as] their inventor, him named Tubal, the Vulcan of old times."

(c) Supply "for this thing, namely," and parse the clause "that I have, etc." as a noun, obj., and in apposition with *thing* understood.

(d) **Stranger** (the cuckoo) is a noun; com., 2d, sing., poetically feminine, and nom. independent by way of address.—Rule V, Note 1.

(e) **Esq.** is a noun; com., 3d, sing., masc., obj., and in apposition with *Thomas White*.—Rule I.

Section 2.

The apposition of a noun with a pronoun.

EXAMPLES.

1. I, John, saw the holy city (*a*).
2. We, the subscribers, promise to pay the sums attached to our several names.
3. Thou fool, this night thy soul shall be required of thee.
4. Ye nymphs of Solyma, begin the song.—*Pope*.
5. Thou sun with golden beams,
And [thou] moon with paler rays,
Ye starry lights, ye twinkling flames,
Shine to your Maker's praise.—*Watts*.
6. In many things we offend all (*b*).
7. And can eternity belong to me,
Poor pensioner on the bounties of an hour?—
Young.
8. Putting his moral habits out of the question, it is a charming piece of bird romance, this building a pleasure house in the midst of the wild bush, hanging it with native tapestry, and paving it with precious stones.
9. A professed Catholic, he imprisoned the pope (*c*).
10. A pretended patriot, he impoverished the country.
11. The jailor of the press, he affected the patronage of letters.
12. The proscriber of books, he patronized philosophy.
13. The persecutor of authors and the murderer of printers, he yet pretended to the protection of learning.—*Phillips*.

14. The assassin of Palm, the silencer of De Staël, and the denouncer of Kotzebue, he was the friend of David, and the benefactor of De Lille.

15. A royalist, a republican; a Catholic and a patron of the synagogue; a subaltern and a sovereign; a Christian and an infidel, he was, through all his vicissitudes, the same stern, impatient, and inflexible original.—*Phillips*.

16. For he, deep-judging sage, beheld
With pain the triumphs of the field.—*Whitehead*.

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(a) **John** is a noun, etc., in apposition with the pronoun *I*.—Rule I.

(b) **All** is a noun, etc., nom., and in apposition with *we*.—Rule I.

(c) **Catholic** is a noun, etc., nom., and in apposition with *he*.—Rule I.

Section 3.

The apposition of a pronoun with a noun.

EXAMPLES.

1. Mary herself will go (*a*).

2. The parties themselves can adjust the difficulty.

3. The sun himself shall die.

4. The book is a present from my cousin, him that keeps the book-store.

5. I am going to visit my friends in the country, them that we met in the street.

6. The dress was made by Catharine the milliner, her that we saw in the shop.

7. Dennis the gardener, he that gave me the tulips, has promised me a piony (*b*).

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(a) **Herself** is a pronoun, etc., agreeing with its antecedent *Mary*.—Rule VI. *Herself* is nom., and in apposition with *Mary*.—Rule I.

(b) **Gardener** is a noun, etc., nom., and in apposition with *Dennis*.—Rule I.

He is a pronoun, etc., agreeing with its antecedent *Dennis*.—Rule VI; and is in apposition with *Dennis*.—Rule I.

Section 4.

The apposition of a pronoun with a pronoun.

EXAMPLES.

1. I myself will come (a). 2. Thou thyself art in fault. 3. He did it himself.

4. We can manage the business ourselves. 5. You yourselves were the aggressors. 6. They themselves were to blame.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(a) **Myself** is a compound personal pronoun, etc.; nom. case, and in apposition with *I*.—Rule I.

Section 5.

Two or more nouns or pronouns in the singular put in apposition with a noun or pronoun in the plural.

EXAMPLES.

1. I saw your brothers Thomas and Henry (a).

2. Captains Clarke and Henderson were wounded in the late battle.

3. The instruments of cruelty, the stake, the rack, the knout, and the lash, would no longer lacerate and torture the wretched culprit (*b*).

4. The internal qualities, power, discernment, wit, mildness, sympathy, courage, benevolence, excite pleasant emotions. The opposite qualities, dullness, peevishness, inhumanity, cowardice, occasion painful emotions.

5. Together round her grave we played,
My brother John and I.

6. Sisters and brothers, little maid,
How many may you be?

7. Two of us in the church-yard lie,
My sister and my brother.—*Wordsworth*.

8. Nature, as if [] desirous that so bright a production of her skill should be set in the fairest light, had bestowed on him [King Alfred] all bodily accomplishments: vigor of limbs, dignity of shape and air, and a pleasant, engaging, and open countenance.—*Hume*.

9. She gave him her table book, in which she had just written three sentences on seeing her husband's dead body; one in Greek, another in Latin, and a third in English.—*Hume*.

10. For hot, cold, moist, and dry, four champions fierce,
Strive here for mastery.—*Milton*.

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(*a*) **Thomas** and **Henry** are nouns, etc.; nom. and in apposition with *brothers*.—Rule I.

(*b*) The **stake**, the **rack**, the **knout**, and the **lash** are nouns, etc., in the singular; nom., and in apposition with *instruments*.—Rule I.

Section 6.

A noun in the plural put in apposition with two or more nouns either singular or plural.

EXAMPLES.

1. Silence and Darkness, solemn sisters, twins
From ancient Night, who nurse the tender thought,
That column of true dignity in man,
Assist me (a).—*Young*.
2. Shall I less enjoy heaven and earth, or thought and action, or man's more material luxuries of food and sleep, the common and cheap desires of all?—*Bulwer*.

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(a) **Sisters** and **twins** are nouns, etc.; plu., nom., and in apposition with the two singular nouns *Silence* and *Darkness*.—Rule I.

Column is a noun, etc.; nom., and in apposition with *thought*.—Rule I.

Section 7.

Two or more nouns in the plural put in apposition with another noun in the plural.

EXAMPLES.

1. Various paraphernalia of a lady's toilet lay scattered about: pins, brooches, curling papers, ribbons, gloves, etc. (a).
2. The various animals of the farm-yard, horses, cows, and sheep, live peaceably together.
3. The reading-room was supplied with various periodicals: quarterlies, monthlies, weeklies, and dailies.
P. M.—16.

4. All woven fabrics, woolens, silks, and cotton goods, are at present very dear.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(a) **Pins, brooches, curling papers, ribbons, gloves,** etc., are nouns, etc., in the plural, nom., and in apposition with the plural noun *paraphernalia*.—Rule I.

Section 8.

A distributive term in the singular put in apposition with a plural noun or pronoun.

EXAMPLES.

1. They speak vanity every one with his neighbor (a).
2. Go ye every one unto his own city. 3. We have turned every one to his own way.
4. They went out one by one. 5. The whole party, man by man, entered the opening. 6. Grudge ye not one against another. 7. Be ye helpers one of another.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(a) **Every one** is a distributive pronoun, in the singular number, and in apposition with the plural pronoun *they*.—Rule I.

Section 9.

A phrase used as a noun in apposition with a noun or pronoun.

EXAMPLES.

1. It is mean to lie (a).
2. It is criminal to steal.
3. It is impossible for me to perform the work.

4. Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity.

5. It is my living sentiment, and, by the blessing of God, it shall be my dying sentiment: Independence now, and independence forever (*b*).—*Webster*.

6. Delightful task! (*c*) to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to shoot,
And pour the fresh instruction o'er the mind (*d*).—
Thomson.

7. I have appeared unto thee for this purpose, to make thee a minister and a witness, both of these things which thou hast seen, and of those things in the which I will appear unto thee.—*Acts*.

8. It is a rule, then, which we should, upon all occasions, both private and public, most religiously observe: "To be inexorable to our own failings, while we treat the rest of the world with tenderness, not excepting even such as forgive none but themselves."—*Melmoth's Pliny*.

9. It is wrong to hate our enemies.

10. It is glorious to die for one's country.

11. What is it to die?

12. It is difficult to decide on the comparative merit of Fox and Pitt.—*Butler*.

13. It is in vain, sir, to extenuate the matter.—*Patrick Henry*.

14. It is of little use to form plans of life.—*Johnson*.

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(*a*) Read thus: "It, namely, to lie, is mean."

It is a pronoun, etc.; nom., and is the subject of *is*.—Rule VIII.

To lie is a verb, etc. It is equivalent to a noun, 3d, sing., neut., nom., and put in apposition with *it*.—Rule I.

(b) The phrase “**Independence now, and independence forever**” is equivalent to a noun, etc.; nom., and in apposition with *it*.

(c) **Task** is a noun, etc.; nom. independent by way of exclamation.—Rule V, Note 2.

(d) **To rear the tender thought**, etc., is equivalent to a noun, etc.; nom. independent, because it is in apposition with *task*, which is in that case.—Rule I.

Section 10.

An infinitive phrase as a noun in apposition with a noun understood.

EXAMPLES.

1. If there be any yet alive, they are shut up in dungeons, [(a)] there to drag out (b) a life more intolerable than death itself.—*Trans. from Sallust.*

2. Those who came [] to scoff remained [] to pray.

3. He sighed for his country, by twilight repairing []
To wander alone by the wind-beaten hill.—*Campbell.*

4. He is gone [] to visit his friends.

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(a) Supply “for this purpose, namely.”

(b) **To drag out** is a reg. compound verb; inf., etc., and is used as a noun, etc.; obj., and in apposition with *purpose* understood.—Rule I.

[For other examples see Article XXIII, 36.]

Section 11.

Sentences in apposition with nouns.

EXAMPLES.

1. A murmur of happiness rose from his breast:
“O God thou hast blessed me, I ask for no more” (a).
2. An opinion has long prevailed, not only here at home, but likewise in foreign countries, that men of wealth are always safe, however clearly convicted.—*Cicero*.
3. Political economists teach this principle: “Labor is capital.”
4. The exclamation, “I am a Roman citizen!” was of no avail to them.—*Cicero*.
5. Why should it be thought a thing incredible with you, that God should raise the dead?
6. Tully has very justly exposed a precept delivered by some ancient philosophers: That a man should live with his enemy in such a manner as might leave him room to become his friend; and with his friend in such a manner that, if he become his enemy, it should not be in his power to hurt him.—*Blair*.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(a) “**O God thou hast blessed me, I ask for no more,**” is a compound sentence used as a noun, etc.; nom., and in apposition with *murmur*.—Rule I.

Section 12.

A sentence as a noun in apposition with a noun understood.

EXAMPLES.

1. He informed us [(a)] that we were too late (b).
2. We were informed [] that we were too late.

3. He convinced us [] that it was useless.

4. We were convinced [] that it was useless.

5. I will deliver thee from the people, and from the Gentiles, to whom I now send thee [] to open their eyes, and [] to turn them from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan to God, [] that they may receive forgiveness of sins.

6. I showed to them [] that they should repent and turn to God, and do works meet for repentance.

7. I am persuaded [] that none of these things are hidden from him [King Agrippa].

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(a) Supply "of this fact, namely."

(b) **That we were too late** is a sentence used as a noun; obj., and in apposition with *fact* understood.—Rule I.

[For other examples see Article XXIII, 36.]

Section 13.

Sentences in apposition with the pronoun IT.

EXAMPLES.

1. It is generally believed that he was innocent of the crime laid to his charge (a).

2. It is thought that he will succeed in his undertaking.

3. It is probable that the planets are inhabitable worlds.

4. It was not without some ebullitions of ancient fierceness, that the flame which had burned for so many generations seemed about to expire.

5. It was an observation of the reporters, that it required great exertion to follow Mr. Fox while he was speaking; that it was easy and delightful to follow Mr. Pitt, but that it was not so easy to recollect what had delighted them.—*Butler*.

6. It may be added that, in all Mr. Fox's speeches there was an unquestionable indication of good humor, which attracted every heart.—*Butler*.

7. It became a saying among the Arabs, that a child might traverse the country with a gold crown upon his head, and not a hand be stretched out to take it.

8. It is surprising in what countless swarms bees have been spread over the far west.—*Irving*.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(a) **That he was innocent of the crime laid to his charge** is a sentence used as a noun, etc.; nom., and in apposition with *it*.—Rule I.

Section 14.

A noun in apposition with the general idea of a foregoing clause or sentence.

EXAMPLES.

1. He permitted me to consult his library, a kindness which I shall not forget (a).

2. I have offended reputation, a most unnoble swerving.—*Shakspeare*.

3. As a proof of his activity, he leaped over a wall.

4. And what never happened before, a universal tempest mingled heaven and earth in rain, and lightning, and darkness.—*Montgomery*.

5. All hands are plied, a zealous task.

6. At the time of her marriage she was only about eighteen years of age, and her husband was also very young; a season of life very unequal to oppose the interested views of artful and designing men.—*Hume*.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(a) **Kindness** is a noun, etc.; nom., and in apposition with the general idea of the clause *he permitted me to consult his library*.—Rule I.

Section 15.

A noun or pronoun in apposition with a noun or pronoun by repetition.

EXAMPLES.

1. They have forsaken me, the fountain of living waters, and have hewn out for themselves cisterns, broken cisterns (a), which can hold no water.

2. I find the total of their hopes and fears,
Dreams, empty dreams.

3. I like that ring, that ancient ring.

4. O Lord, our Lord, how excellent is thy name in all the earth!

5. "What are we," said the musing prince, "that we should fill the earth with ourselves, we kings?"

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(a) **Cisterns** is a noun, etc.; obj., and in apposition with the preceding noun *cisterns* by repetition.—Rule I.

Section 16.

The conjunction AS as a sign of apposition.

EXAMPLES.

1. He acted as deputy sheriff (*a*).
2. He was elected as president of the society.
3. He was employed as an assistant in the school.
4. He [man] received his Creator's benediction as lord of this new world.—*Blair*.
5. True charity is a disposition residing in the heart, as a fountain whence all the virtues of benignity, candor, forbearance, generosity, compassion, liberality flow as so many native streams.—*Blair*.
6. All who have been distinguished as servants of God, or benefactors of men, have been eminent for fortitude of mind.—*Blair*.
7. Separated from the dregs of the human mass, they shall be permitted to mingle with prophets, patriarchs, and apostles; with all those great and illustrious spirits who have, in former ages, shone as the servants of God and the benefactors of men.—*Blair*.
8. Addison, as a writer of prose, is highly esteemed.
9. The wise and the good acknowledge him as their benefactor.
10. What the ignorant natives had been terrified at as a giant, was nothing more than a sparry concretion.
11. Promote, then, as objects of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge.
12. I shall treat him as a calumniator and a villain.
13. Franklin was great both as a statesman and as a philosopher.

14. Damon, Pythias, condescend to admit me as a third friend in a union so perfect.—*Fénelon*.

15. This was my employment as a philosopher.

16. I am set up as a spectacle to all mankind of the uncertainty of human affairs.

17. Cowper's fame as a poet is equaled by his excellence as a man.

18. The title of town treasurer is rightly mine, as guardian of the best treasure [] the town has.—*Hawthorne*.

19. Let such as are conscious of frailties and crimes consider forgiveness as a duty which they owe to others.—*Blair*.

20. It is impossible that, as a man, he [King Alfred] should be entirely exempt from some small specks and blemishes.—*Hume*.

21. When we contemplate her [Queen Elizabeth] as a woman, we are apt to be struck with the highest admiration of her qualities and extensive capacity.—*Hume*.

22. The true method of estimating her [Queen Elizabeth's] merit, is to lay aside all considerations pertaining to her sex, and to consider her merely as a rational being in authority, and intrusted with the government of mankind.—*Hume*.

23. He [Obidah] saw on his right hand a grove, which seemed to wave its shades as a sign of invitation.—*Dr. Johnson*.

24. Whosoever shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child, shall in no wise enter therein.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(a) **Sheriff** is a noun, etc.; nom., and in apposition with *he*.—Rule I.

Section 17.

The conjunction EVEN as a sign of apposition.

EXAMPLES.

1. For there the Lord commanded the blessing, even life for evermore (a).—*Psalm cxxxiii*: 3.

2. God, even our own God, shall bless us —*Psalm lxxvii*: 6.

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(a) **Even** is a conjunction, connecting *life* with *blessing*.

Life is a noun, etc.; objective, and in apposition with *blessing*.—Rule I.

Section 18.

The words NAMELY, TO WIT, VIDELICET, and SCILICET used as signs of apposition.

EXAMPLES.

1. I have three horses, namely: Jim, Rock, and Selim (a).

(a) Supply an ellipsis and read thus: "I have three horses, [designated] namely (= by name): Jim, Rock, and Selim." Then we shall have **namely** as an adverb qualifying the participle *designated* understood.

2. I have three horses, to wit: Jim, Rock, and Selim (a).

(a) **To wit** is the remnant of an ancient form of expression, *I do you to wit*, of which an example occurs in 2 Corinthians viii: 1: "Moreover, brethren, we do you to wit of the grace of God bestowed on the churches in Macedonia." Supply the ellipsis and read thus: "I have three horses, of whose names, Jim, Rock, and Selim, I do you to wit."

3. I have three horses, videlicet: Jim, Rock, and Selim (*a*).

(*a*) **Videlicet**, commonly contracted into **viz.**, is a contraction of two Latin words, *videre licet*, meaning *to see is permitted*. Supplying the words understood, the sentence will read: "I have three horses, whose names, Jim, Rock, and Selim, it is permitted to see."

4. I have three horses, scilicet: Jim, Rock, and Selim (*a*).

(*a*) **Scilicet** is a contraction of the two Latin words *scire licet*, meaning *to know is permitted*. Supplying the words understood, the sentence will read: "I have three horses, whose names, Jim, Rock, and Selim, it is permitted to know."

REMARK.—The actual signification of the words *namely*, *to wit*, *videlicet*, and *scilicet* may be disregarded, and their office alone be taken under consideration. In the respect to the office which they perform, they are analogous to *as* and *even* in the two preceding sections, and therefore indicate that *Jim*, *Rock*, and *Selim* are in apposition with *horses*.

ARTICLE XX.

THE SAME CASE AFTER A VERB AS BEFORE IT.

Section 1.

The nominative case after the verb TO BE.

EXAMPLES.

1. Contentment is felicity (*a*). 2. Virtue is the universal charm. 3. Talent is something, but tact is every thing. 4. Charity is the comforter of the afflicted.

5. Hope is the anchor of the soul. 6. Death is the king of terrors. 7. Lord, thou hast been our dwelling-place in all generations. 8. I am the Rose of Sharon, and the Lily of the valley.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(a) **Felicity** is a noun, etc., and nom. after *is*, because it relates to the same thing with the subject *contentment*.—Rule X.

Section 2.

The nominative case after other intransitive verbs.

EXAMPLES.

1. Paul lived a Pharisee (a).
2. My father became bondsman for a friend.
3. He went out mate and returned captain.
4. When I commenced author, my desire was to please.
5. Thou sittest no longer a queen in thy bower,
But [] a widow of sons and of daughters bereft.
6. The lieutenant fell upon the deck a corpse, the victim of a sublime sensibility.
7. Sweetest of all, the low, tremulous call of the ring-dove floated at intervals through the shivering foliage, the very soul of melody.
8. She walks a quéen.
9. He moves a god, resistless in his course.—*Pope's Hom. Iliad.*
10. He received the intelligence that his wife had fallen a sacrifice to penury and want.
11. He sunk into the grave the victim of a broken heart.

12. He [Napoleon] commenced his course a stranger by birth, and a scholar by charity.—*Phillips*.

13. In her family, in her court, in her kingdom, she [Queen Elizabeth] remained equally mistress.—*Hume*.

14. McPherson returned home an altered man.

15. I pray thee, therefore, let thy servant abide, instead of the young man, a bondman to my lord.

16. The summit of the highest [hill which] they could before discern seemed but the foot of another, till the mountain at length appeared to lose itself in the clouds.—*Addison*.

17. The Niobe of nations! there she stands,
Childless and crownless, in her voiceless woe.—*Byron*.

NATURAL ORDER.

She stands there, the Niobe of nations,
Childless and crownless, in her voiceless woe.

18. Breath'st thou defiance here and scorn,
Where I reign king? and, to incense thee more,
Thy king and lord!—*Milton*.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(a) **Pharisee** is a noun, etc., and nom. after the intransitive verb *lived*, because it relates to the same person with the subject *Paul*.—Rule X.

Section 3.

The nominative case after passive verbs.

EXAMPLES.

1. He was called John (a). 2. She was named Mary.
3. Jupiter was styled the Thunderer. 4. Cromwell was made protector.

5. Washington was appointed commander-in-chief.
6. The Cardinal De Retz was confined a close prisoner in the castle of Valenciennes.
7. I was reckoned a piece of a wag.
8. Thou wast born a monster.
9. An aged man is made the victim of a butcherly murder for mere pay.—*Webster*.
10. The Earl of Stafford desired that his life might be made a sacrifice to obtain reconciliation between the king and his people.—*Hume*.
11. Others have been given a prey to wild beasts.—*Sallust*.
12. Both merchants and manufacturers are, with great propriety, elected members of the lower house.—*Lord Mansfield*.
13. I saw a person of very different appearance, [who was] named Application.
14. By universal consent, it [the Niagara Falls] has long ago been proclaimed one of the wonders of the world.—*Greenwood*.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(a) **John** is a noun, etc., and nom. after the passive verb *was called*, because it relates to the same thing with the subject *he*.—Rule X.

Section 4.

The nominative case after a complex copula consisting of two intransitive or passive verbs, the first being a finite verb, and the second an infinitive.

EXAMPLES.

1. On nearer approach, it appeared to be a wall of Nature's own masonry (a).

2. Mr. Adams is to be our teacher.

3. From what is left on record of Hazael's actions, he appears to have proved what the prophet foresaw him to be, a man of violence, cruelty, and blood.—*Blair*.

4. He appears to have been born a king.

5. Mr. Jones is known to be an honest man.

6. You are expected to become a scholar.

7. He is supposed to be the author of the book.

8. He is known to be the perpetrator of the crime.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(a) **Wall** is a noun, etc., and nom. after the complex copula *appeared to be*, because it relates to the same thing with the subject *it*.—Rule X.

Section 5.

The participle of an intransitive or passive verb may be at the same time both preceded and followed by a nominative absolute.

EXAMPLES.

1. He imagined the rest to be only partakers of his felicity, he being the central luminary of his own universe.—*Montgomery*.

2. The song of the nightingale arose out of the darkness, and charmed even the stars in their course, [this] being the first sound, except the roar of the ocean, that they had ever heard.—*Id.*

3. Self-knowledge being the last knowledge acquired, either in the sky or below it.—*Id.*

4. O how I loved that gracious boy! younger by fifteen years, [he being] brother at once and son.

Section 6.

The conjunction AS is sometimes the sign of the nominative after an intransitive or passive verb, corresponding to the nominative which precedes the verb.

EXAMPLES.

1. He acted as governor (*a*). 2. He was installed as president. 3. He was chosen as representative. 4. Demosthenes was distinguished as an orator. 5. Youth can not be imputed to any one as a crime.

6. An artificial courtesy and a studied smoothness of manners are too often employed by the artful as a snare, and affected by the hard and unfeeling as a cover to the baseness of their minds.—*Blair*.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(*a*) **Governor** is a noun, etc., and nom. after the intransitive verb *acted*, followed by *as*.—Rule X.

Section 7.

The objective case after intransitive and passive infinitives.

EXAMPLES.

1. I thought it to be David (*a*). 2. I knew it to be her. 3. They took it to be him. 4. They chose him to be captain. 5. We wished him to become a scholar. 6. They supposed him to be the gardener.

7. I found out some truths of so much importance to mankind that they acknowledge me to have been their benefactor.—*Lord Lyttleton*.

8. The laws of the country allow of no place, nor [of] any employment, to be a sanctuary for crimes.—*Lord Mansfield*.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

(a) **David** is a noun, etc., and obj. after *to be*, because it relates to the same thing with *it*, which precedes the verb.—Rule X.

ARTICLE XXI.

THE SAME WORD USED AS DIFFERENT PARTS OF SPEECH.

EXAMPLES.

ABOUT.

1. He walks about (*adv.*).
2. He walks about (*prep.*) the room.
3. A change in the condition of affairs was brought about (*adv.*)
4. He is about to depart.
5. The sailors turned the ship about.
6. Go about your business.

ROUND.

1. The circle is a round (*adj.*) figure.
2. Worms of many feet that round (*v.*) themselves into a ball, are bred chiefly under logs of timber.

3. I have a daily round (*n.*) of duties to perform.
4. Sir Francis Drake sailed round (*prep.*) the world.
5. The wheel turns round (*adv.*).

ROUND ABOUT.

1. There was a rainbow round about (*comp. prep.*) the throne.
2. The spider turned him round about (*adv.*).
3. He went by a round-about (*adj.*) way.
4. The boy wore a round-about (*n.*).

DOWN.

1. The sun went down (*adv.*).
2. The stone rolled down (*prep.*) the hill.
3. Down (*n.*) is soft feathers, or short hair very fine and soft.
4. He has a down (*adj.*) look.
5. Why art thou cast down, O my soul?
6. A down is a bank of drifted sand.
7. The moon is down.

UP.

1. The ship sailed up (*prep.*) the channel.
2. The prices of goods have gone up (*adv.*).
3. There are many ups and downs in the course of a man's life.

ABOVE.

1. My room is above (*adv.*).
2. The waters of the flood rose above (*prep.*) the tops of the mountains.

3. Let God regard it from above (*n.*).

4. League all your forces, and ye Powers above,
Your might unite against the might of Jove.—

Pope's Homer.

5. Thou shalt not make to thyself the likeness of any thing that is in heaven above or in the earth beneath.

BELOW.

1. Standing on the brow of a mountain, I saw a spacious plain spread out below (*adv.*).

2. Louisville is below (*prep.*) Cincinnati.

3. The boat came from below (*n.*).

OVER.

1. Over (*prep.*) the mountains and over the moor,
Hungry and weary I wander forlorn.

2. The property was delivered over (*adv.*) to the rightful owner.

3. The rain is over (*adj.*) and gone.

4. He that gathered much had nothing over.

5. Come over and help us.

UNDER.

1. Cuba is under (*prep.*) the dominion of Spain.

2. The ship went under (*adv.*) during the storm.

3. An usher is an under (*adj.*) teacher.

HIGH.

1. Those mountains are very high (*adj.*).

2. The heart of the sleeper beats high (*adv.*).

3. God is enthroned on high (*n.*).

4. He stands high in my estimation.
5. The river rose so high as to overflow its banks.

LOW.

1. On Linden when the sun was low (*adj.*),
All bloodless lay the untrodden snow.
2. Certain birds usually fly low (*adv.*).
3. The cattle low (*v.*) in the farm-yard.
4. The rich and the poor, the high and the low (*n.*),
have all their own cares and troubles.
5. The sick man is very low.

DEEP.

1. The waters of the ocean are deep (*adj.*).
2. The sea is called the deep (*n.*).
3. The oak struck its roots deep (*adv.*) into the ground.
4. He dug the well deep.
5. The seed was buried too deep.
6. Plow deep while sluggards sleep,
And you shall have corn to sell and keep.

YONDER.

1. Near yonder (*adj.*) mountain a bloody battle was fought.
2. But yonder (*adv.*) comes the powerful king of day.

BUT.

1. Be not faithless, but (*conj.*) believing.
2. He was but (*adv.*) a fool that brought my answer back.

3. None but (*prep.*) the brave deserve the fair.

4. She said she was alone within the world,
How could she but (*a*) be sad?

(*a*) **But** is here equivalent in sense to *not*, and is therefore an adverb qualifying *be*.

5. Not but (*a*) that the place is large.

(*a*) The term **not but** is equivalent to two negatives that make an affirmative, (GOULD BROWN, p. 666, Obs. 28.) *But* is therefore, in the present example, an adverb of negation qualifying the verb *is*.

6. The thing they can't but purpose they postpone
(*a*).—*Young*.

(*a*) This sentence is equivalent to "The thing [which] they can not *not* purpose they postpone;" that is, they postpone the thing which they can not avoid purposing.

7. Who'd these fardels bear,
To grunt and sweat under a weary life,
But (*a*) that the dread of something after death,—
The undiscovered country, from whose bourn
No traveler returns,—puzzles the will,
And makes us rather bear those ills we have,
Than fly to others that we know not of?

(*a*) **But** is here a substitute for a sentence, and is equivalent to "were it not." *But*, according to etymologists, is compounded of the imperative *be* and the adverb *out*. Resolving *but* into its elements, the present sentence will therefore read thus: "Who would fardels bear, etc., be out [the fact] that the dread of something after death makes us rather bear, etc." *Be out* [the fact] is the same in sense as "if it were not for the fact."

8. The world is full of testimony to prove how much depends upon industry: not an eminent author has lived but (*a*) is an example of it.

(*a*) In this example supply, after *but*, "the man who." *But* has here, as in example 7, the sense of *be out*. The idea is that "be out" or "leave out the person who is an example of industry, not an eminent author has lived."

9. I do not know but (*a*) that I shall need your help.

(*a*) Supply ellipses and read thus: "I do not know [any thing else] but (= be out = except) [this thing, namely] that I shall need your help." Regarding *but* as equivalent to *except*, we may parse it as a preposition. *That I shall need your help* is a substantive clause used as a noun; 3d, sing., neut., obj., and may be considered as being either governed directly by the preposition *but*, or as being in apposition with *thing* understood. If we resolve *but* into its components, the noun *that I shall need your help* must be parsed as being in the nom. case, and being the immediate subject of the imperative *be out*, or as being in apposition with *thing* understood.

OWN.

1. I own (*v.*) a horse.
2. This is my own (*adj.*) horse.
3. He came to his own (*n.*), and his own received him not.

YET.

1. I have not yet (*adv.*) learned my lesson.
2. Though the Lord be high, yet (*conj.*) hath he respect unto the lowly.
3. Yet a few days [shall elapse] and thee
The all-beholding sun shall see no more
In all his course; nor yet in the cold ground,
Nor in the embrace of ocean shall exist
Thy image.—*Bryant*.
4. Yet not to thy eternal resting-place
Shalt thou retire alone.—*Bryant*.

WELL.

1. The well (*n.*) is twenty feet deep.
2. The work is well (*adv.*) done.
3. I am well (*adj.*).
4. The water began to well (*v.*) up.

As.

1. She is as (*adv.*) good as (*conj.*) he is.
2. Do as (*conj. adv.*) we do.
3. Help such as (*rel. pron.*) want help.
4. Will you be so good as to help me?
5. He was employed as an assistant.
6. As I was passing along the street, I met my old friend.

ALONE.

1. I found him alone (*adj.*).
2. He was sitting alone (*adv.*).

STILL.

1. My parents are still (*adv.*) living.
2. Though he has all that he needs, still (*conj.*) he is not satisfied.
3. The night was dark and still (*adj.*).
4. With his name, mothers still (*v.*) their babes.
5. A still (*n.*) is a vessel used in the distillation of liquors.
6. Joshua commanded the sun to stand still.
7. Still where rosy pleasure leads,
See a kindred grief pursue.

SINCE.

1. That event occurred about two years since (*adv.*).
2. Two years have elapsed since (*prep.*) the occurrence of that event.
3. Since (*conj.*) we can not recall the past, we should make the most that we can of the future.

4. Since (*conj.*) in each scheme of life I've failed,
And disappointment seems entailed;
Since all on earth [] I valued most,
My guide, my stay, my friend is lost,
O Solitude, now give me rest,
And hush the tempest in my breast.—*Grainger.*

THEN.

1. First go and be reconciled to thy brother, and then (*adv.*) come and offer thy gift at the altar.
2. But if there be no resurrection of the dead, then (*conj.*) is Christ not risen.—1 *Cor.* xv: 13.
3. Till then (*n.*) I will wait for them.

ELSE.

1. Who else (*adj.*) is coming?
2. Thou desirest not sacrifice, else (*conj. adv.*) would I give it.
3. I have nothing else to say.
4. How else (*adv.*) may the problem be solved?

MUCH.

1. Much (*adj.*) time is spent in trifling amusements.
 2. To whom much (*n.*) is given, of him shall much be required.
 3. He was much (*adv.*) elated by his success.
 4. How much do you owe?
 5. He does much good.
 6. He does much more good than I do.
 7. So much the more is he to be pitied.
- P. M.—18.

8. Much pains has been taken to reconcile the parties.
9. We can not sacrifice too much for our country.
10. We can not love our country too much.
11. I have not very much corn.
12. The medicine helped the patient very much.

MORE.

1. James has more (*adj.*) money than John [].
 2. Jacob loved Joseph more (*adv.*) than all his other children.
 3. Not more (*n.*) than others I deserve,
Yet God has given me more.—*Watts*.
 4. Sarah is more studious than Anna [].
 5. The more we have, the more we want.
 6. It was nothing more than a sparry concretion [].—*Goldsmith*.
 7. What could he in that impassioned moment have said more?—*Blair*.
 8. Thus with violence shall the great city Babylon be thrown down, and shall be found no more at all.
 9. The empire of the Moslem is no more [(a)].—*Bulwer*.
- (a) Supply "in existence."

MOST.

1. Most (*adj.*) persons desire riches.
2. He is a most (*adv.*) worthy man.
3. Most (*n.*) of the crew were drowned.
4. You then were thirty years at most,
And now you are fourscore.—*Hannah More*.

5. A covetous man makes the most of what he can get.

6. And they all wept sore, and fell on Paul's neck and kissed him, sorrowing most of all for the words which he spake, that they should see his face no more.

FEW.

1. I ate dinner with a few (*adj.*) friends. 2. A few (*n.*) escaped. 3. The days of man are few and full of trouble.

BOTH.

1. You must hear both (*adj.*) sides of the story. 2. Both (*n.*) of my sons were killed in the battle. 3. She is both (*cor. conj.*) beautiful and accomplished.

ALL.

1. All (*adj.*) the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players.—*Shakspeare*.

2. All (*n.*), all on earth is shadow, all beyond
Is substance.

3. He rode all (*adv.*) unarmed, and he rode all alone.—*Scott*.

4. We are all here.

5. The hills,
Rock-ribbed and ancient as the sun; the vales,
Stretching in pensive quietness between;
The venerable woods; rivers that move
In majesty, and the complaining brooks
That make the meadows green; and, poured round
all,
Old Ocean's gray and melancholy waste,
Are but the solemn decorations all
Of the great tomb of man.—*Bryant*.

No.

1. I have no (*adj.*) money.
2. You shall see my face no (*adv.*) more.
3. Have you seen him? No [a substitute for a sentence, and equivalent to "I have not seen him"].
4. And they asked him, Art thou that prophet? And he answered, No (*n.*).
5. And the angel lifted up his hand to heaven, and swore by him that liveth forever and ever, that there should be time no longer.
6. No man hath seen God at any time.
7. The word *no* may be used in four ways: 1st, as an adjective; 2d, as an adverb; 3d, as a substitute for a sentence; and 4th, as a noun.

NONE.

1. Gold and silver have I none (*adj.*).
2. Have you any gold or silver? I have none (*n.*).
3. There is none (*n. sing.*) that doeth good.
4. None (*n. plu.*) are so deaf as they that will not hear.
5. Terms of peace were none vouchsafed.
6. When the unclean spirit is gone out of a man, he walketh through dry places seeking rest and finding none.
7. This is none other than the house of God.
8. There are many more shining qualities in the mind of man, but there is none so useful as discretion [].—*Blair.*

9. Save his own good broadsword, he weapon had none.—*Scott*.

10. None will flatter the poor, and the wise have very little power of flattering themselves.—*Dr. Johnson*.

FIRST.

1. Adam was the first (*adj.*) man.

2. Adam was created first (*adv.*), and Eve afterward.

3. James the First (*n.*) was the son of Mary, Queen of Scots.

4. Young birds are at first destitute of feathers.

5. Saturn first (*a*) taught the Italians agriculture.

(*a*) **First** in this sentence is an adjective, because the meaning is that Saturn was the first person who taught the Italians agriculture.

6. The preceptor first taught his pupil reading, and then penmanship and calculation.

7. Art thou he who first broke peace in heaven?—*Milton*.

8. The road turns first to the right, and then to the left.

LAST.

1. He has spent his last (*adj.*) dollar.

2. I saw him last (*adv.*) at New York.

3. The patient was to the last (*n.*) hopeful of recovery.

4. He came at last.

5. Romulus reigned first, and Tarquin reigned last, as king of Rome.

6. Join all ye living creatures to extol

Him first, Him last, Him midst, Him without end.

FOR.

1. I waited patiently for (*prep.*) the Lord.
2. Give thanks unto the Lord, for (*conj.*) he is good; for his mercy endureth forever.
3. Give us oil for our lamps.
4. Give us of your oil, for our lamps are gone out.

LITTLE.

1. A little (*adj.*) boy was run over by a carriage.
2. Such a man is little (*adv.*) better than nobody.
3. Man wants but little (*n.*) here below,
Nor wants that little long.
4. The moon herself was not a little (*adverbial phrase*) puzzled to imagine what might become of her.
5. Wait a little.
6. Little by little he acquired a competency.
7. He was paid too little for his services.
8. Better is a little where love is, than a stalled ox and hatred therewith.

LONG.

1. I have not seen my friend for a long (*adj.*) time.
2. My friend has been long absent.
3. I long (*v.*) to see you.
4. How long did he stay?
5. His stay was too long.

ENOUGH.

1. The miser never has enough (*n.*).
2. They have bread enough (*adj.*), and to spare.
3. He did not remain long enough (*adv.*).
4. He cried "Enough!" (*n.*)

THAT.

1. Hand me that (*adj.*) book.
2. They on their way in social chat,
Now talked of this, and then of that (*n.*).
3. He that (*rel. pron.*) acts wisely deserves praise.
4. He studies that (*conj.*) he may learn.
5. That that I say is this, that that that that gentleman has advanced is not that that he should have proved to your lordships.—*Spectator*.
6. He said that that *that*, that that young lady parsed, was not that *that* that that gentleman had requested her to parse.—*Kirkham*.

WHAT.

1. What (*adj.*) book is that?
2. What (*interrog. pron.*) did he say?
3. I will give him what (*rel. pron.*) he wants.
4. What! (*interjec.*) is thy servant a dog?
5. What a figure!
6. What if you should not know what the word *what* is?
7. What terms shall we find that have not been already exhausted?
8. With what forbearance, with what patience, with what courage did she endure her last illness!—*Melmoth's Pliny*.

WHICH.

1. The bird which (*rel. pron.*) sung so sweetly has flown.
2. Which (*interrog. pron.*) is the man?
3. Which (*adj.*) horse will you ride?

WHATEVER AND WHATSOEVER.

1. Whatever is, is right (*a*).

(*a*) **Whatever** is a relative pronoun, relating to *thing* understood as its antecedent—Rule VI; and nom. to *is*.—Rule VIII.

OTHERWISE.

Read thus: "Whatever [thing] is, [that thing] is right." *Whatever* will then be parsed as an adjective, qualifying *thing* understood.

2. Whatever be our fate, be assured [] that this declaration will stand (*a*).

(*a*) Read thus: "Our fate be whatever, be assured [of this thing, namely] that this declaration will stand."

Whatever is a noun, etc., and nom. after *be*.

Be is a verb; subj., etc.

That this declaration will stand is a substantive clause, etc., in apposition with *thing* understood.—Rule I.

3. Whatever (*adj.*) books you read, read them with care.

4. Every blessing we enjoy, by what means soever it may be derived upon us, is the gift of Him who is the Author of good, and the Father of mercies (*a*).—*Addison*.

(*a*) **Whatsoever** is an adjective, qualifying *means*.—Rule VII.

SOMEWHAT.

1. I have somewhat (*n.*) against thee.

2. The moon appeared somewhat (*adv.*) larger than on the preceding night.

PAST.

1. The season for sowing is past (*adj.*).

2. I am hurt past (*prep.*) all surgery.—*Shakspeare*.

3. Time once past, never returns.
4. We can not recall the past.
5. I have enjoyed good health during the past year.

LATE.

1. A late (*adj.*) frost destroyed the fruit. 2. We studied early and late (*adv.*). 3. I sat up till a late hour in the night. 4. He came too late. 5. It was late when he arrived.

6. Too early seen unknown, and known too late.—
Shakspeare.

7. And round them throng,
With leaps and bounds, the late imprisoned young.—
Pope.

FULL.

1. He has eaten a full (*adj.*) meal. 2. They have eaten to the full (*n.*). 3. He looked him full (*adv.*) in the face. 4. Your garden is full of weeds. 5. To-night the moon is full. 6. To-night we have full moon.

7. The full of the moon is the time when it presents to the spectator its whole face illuminated.

8. To full (*v.*) cloth is to thicken it in a mill.
9. Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air.—*Gray.*

JUST.

1. Job was a just (*adj.*) man.
2. The mail has just (*adv.*) arrived.
3. The just shall live by faith.
4. You have come just at the right moment.

LIKE.

1. The son is like (*adj.*) the father.
2. That man acts like (*adv.*) a fool.
3. Every creature loves its like (*n.*).
4. We like (*v.*) whatever gives us pleasure.
5. The Assyrian came down like a wolf on the fold.
6. The sheen of their spears was like (*adj.*) stars on the sea.
7. Like the leaves of the forest when summer is green,
That host with their banners at sunset were seen ;
Like the leaves of the forest when autumn hath flown,
That host on the morrow lay withered and strown.—
Byron.

Now.

1. Now (*adv.*) fades the glimmering landscape on the sight.
2. My well has never failed till now (*n.*).
3. Nothing is there to come, and nothing past,
But an eternal now does ever last.
4. Then cried they all again, saying, Not this man,
but Barabbas. Now (*conj.*) Barabbas was a robber.—
John xviii: 40.
5. Now Jesus loved Martha, and her sister Mary, and Lazarus.—*John* xi: 5.

EVEN.

1. Six is an even (*adj.*) number.
2. Even (*adv.*) the publicans do the same.
3. This will even (*v.*) all inequalities.

4. When the even (*n.*) was come, they brought unto him many that were possessed of devils.
5. Even now, where Alpine solitudes ascend,
I sit me down a pensive hour to spend.
6. And God, even (*conj.*) our own God, shall bless us.

DISTINGUISHED.

1. The soldier distinguished (*v.*) himself by his bravery.
2. Wellington was a distinguished (*adj.*) general.
3. The different grades of military officers may be distinguished (*part.*) from each other by their shoulder-straps.

SUCH.

1. Such (*adj.*) is the society of that blest abode.—*Blair*.
2. Of such (*n.*) are the multitude who shall stand before the throne.—*Id.*

ANY.

1. Have you any (*adj.*) bread? 2. We have not any (*n.*)
3. Have you any (*adv.*) more wine?

BLESSED.

1. Isaac blessed (*v.*) Jacob. 2. Jacob was blessed (*part.*) by Isaac. 3. Blessed (*adj.*) are the merciful.

NOTE.—**Blessed**, when used as a verb or participle, is a word of one syllable; when used as an adjective, it is a word of two syllables. A similar remark may be made in reference to other words ending in *ed*, and which are sometimes verbs, and sometimes adjectives.

CURSED.

1. Noah cursed (*v.*) Canaan. 2. Canaan was cursed (*part.*) by Noah. 3. Depart, ye cursed (*a*).

(*a*) **Cursed** is an adjective, qualifying the noun *ones* understood.—Rule VII.

OTHERWISE.

Cursed is an adjective used as a noun; com., 3d, plu., masc., nom. independent, and put in apposition with *ye*.—Rule I.

SLOW.

1. A needless Alexandrine ends the song,
That, like a wounded snake, drags its slow (*adj.*)
length along.—*Pope*.
2. When Ajax strives some rock's vast weight to throw,
The line, too, labors, and the words move slow
(*adv.*).—*Pope*.
3. First march the heavy mules securely slow;
O'er hills, o'er dales, o'er crags, o'er rocks they
go.—*Pope*.

QUICK.

1. The patient's pulse is too quick (*adj.*).
2. The patient's pulse beats too quick (*adv.*).
3. The surgeon probed the wound to the quick (*n. sing.*).
4. God will judge the quick (*n. plu.*) and the dead.

FAST.

1. The nail is fast (*adj.*) in the wall.
2. The nail sticks fast (*adv.*) in the wall.
3. His horse runs fast.

4. He rides a fast horse.
5. Fast (*adv.*) by the throne obsequious Fame resides.—*Pope.*
6. A fast (*n.*) is a period of abstinence from food.
7. To fast (*v.*) is to abstain from food.
8. A fast (*adj.*) day is a day appointed for religious fasting.
9. He spake, and it stood fast.—*Blair.*

CROOKED.

1. The boy crooked (*v.*) his finger.
2. The boy's finger was crooked by himself.
3. The boy had a crooked (*adj.*) finger.

SORE.

1. The boy has a sore (*n.*) on his leg.
2. The boy has a sore (*adj.*) leg.
3. He began to be sore (*adv.*) amazed.

ADIEU.

1. He bade his friends adieu (*n.*).
2. Adieu! adieu! (*interj.*) my native land.

A.

1. Please give me a (*adj.*) glass of water.
2. Peter said, "I go a (*prep.*)-fishing."

AFTER.

1. He ran after (*prep.*) me.
2. He died soon after (*adv.*).
3. He came after (*conj. adv.*) you left.

AGAIN.

1. He came again (*adv.*).
2. Again (*conj.*), it may happen that, etc.

ALIKE.

1. Those children look alike (*adj.*). 2. He treats all alike (*adv.*).

BEFORE.

1. He went before (*adv.*) as a guide. 2. He went before (*prep.*) the company. 3. Washington died before (*conj. adv.*) my grandfather was born.

BETTER.

1. James is a better (*adj.*) scholar than John. 2. Mary can write better (*adv.*) than Susan. 3. They scorn their betters (*n.*). 4. "Love betters (*v.*) what is best."

BY.

1. He passed by (*adv.*) on the other side. 2. He went by (*prep.*) the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

CLOSE.

1. This room is too close (*adj.*). 2. He followed close (*adv.*) behind.

EXCEPT.

1. He did not except (*v.*) against any of the terms of the proposed treaty.

2. Except (*conj.*) the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it.

3. We could see nothing except (*prep.*) the sky.

FAR.

1. He came from a far (*adj.*) country. 2. He came from far (*n.*). 3. He is far (*adv.*) from home.

FAREWELL.

1. He bade his friends a last farewell (*n.*). 2. The pastor preached a farewell (*adj.*) sermon. 3. "Farewell!" (*interj.*).

HARD.

1. This is hard (*adj.*) work. 2. He works hard (*adv.*).

HOWEVER.

1. The patient must take the medicine, however (*adv.*) unpalatable it may be. 2. That event, however (*conj.*), can never happen.

ILL.

1. It is an ill (*adj.*) wind that blows nobody good. 2. The prisoners fared very ill (*adv.*). 3. The ill (*n.*) that can't be cured must be endured.

NOTWITHSTANDING.

1. He helped the poor, notwithstanding (*prep.*) his own poverty. 2. The teacher is kind, notwithstanding (*conj.*) he is strict.

ONCE.

1. Please favor me just this once (*n.*). 2. I visit my parents once (*adv.*) a year.

ONLY.

1. He was an only (*adj.*) son. 2. You are not in earnest; you are only (*adv.*) pretending.

OVER.

1. We passed over (*prep.*) the bridge. 2. The army passed over (*adv.*). 3. For lo! the winter is past, the rain is over (*adj.*) and gone.

RIGHT.

1. I claim my right (*n.*). 2. He does not pursue the right (*adj.*) course. 3. A bishop is styled Right (*adv.*) Reverend.

SAVE.

1. Save (*v.*), Lord, or I perish. 2. And that no man might buy or sell, save (*conj.*) he that had the mark. 3. He had no weapon save (*prep.*) a sword.

SO.

1. Why are you so (*adv.*) vain? 2. As in Adam all die, so (*conj.*) in Christ shall all be made alive.

TILL.

1. The money is in the till (*n.*). 2. Farmers till (*v.*) the ground. 3. We will remain till (*prep.*) Monday. 4. I will wait till (*conj. adv.*) you come.

WHEN.

1. Since when (*n.*) has he been gone? 2. When (*adv.*) did he come? 3. When (*conj. adv.*) I was in Washington, I visited the president.

WHILE.

1. It is not worth while (*n.*) to engage in such trifling pursuits. 2. We will while (*v.*) away an hour or two. 3. I wrote a letter while (*conj. adv.*) waiting for the train.

WORSE.

1. In getting married, the parties take each other for better or for worse (*n.*). 2. The patient is worse (*adj.*). 3. He might do worse (*adv.*).

ARTICLE XXII.

TRANSPOSITION.

REMARKS.—1. When the words of a sentence are arranged according to the order of thought, the words are said to be arranged according to their *natural* order.

2. When the words of a sentence are arranged according to the requirements of idiomatic usage, the words are said to be arranged in their *grammatical* order.

3. When a word or clause of a sentence is shifted from its natural position to a place where it does not naturally belong, the word or clause is said to be *transposed*.

4. When a word or clause which would naturally stand first is placed last, or when a word or clause which would naturally stand last is placed first, the order of the words or clauses is said to be *inverted*.

5. In the English language, the grammatical arrangement of words usually coincides with the natural; but they do not always coincide. Thus, *Where is my hat?* is a grammatical arrangement, while *My hat is where?* would be the natural arrangement of the same words.

SUGGESTION.—In all examples of transposed or inverted sentences, let the pupil arrange the words and clauses in their natural order before parsing the sentences.

Section 1.

The verb is sometimes placed first by inversion, and the subject nominative last.

EXAMPLES.

1. Where is my hat?

NATURAL ORDER.

My hat is where?

2. Whence comes this sound?
3. How stands the account?
4. Why shrinks the soul
Back on herself, and startles at destruction?—*Addison*.
5. Burned Marmion's swarthy cheek like fire.—*Scott*.
6. And dar'st thou, then,
To beard the lion in his den?—*Scott*.
7. Cromwell, I charge thee fling away ambition;
By this sin fell the angels.—*Shakspeare*.
8. But yonder comes the powerful king of day,
Rejoicing in the east.—*Thomson*.
9. Great is Diana of the Ephesians.

NATURAL ORDER.

Diana of the Ephesians is great.

10. There came to the beach a poor exile of Erin.—*Campbell*.
11. Sounds the busy deck
With notes of preparation.—*Wilson*.
12. With a low, insidious moan,
Rush past the gales that harbinger thy sway.—*Wilson*.
13. Gloom the murky clouds
Darker around, and heave the maddening waves
Higher their crested summits.—*Wilson*.
14. So spake the grisly terror.—*Milton*.
15. I went to a bright room, where were music, and
dancing, and sweet flowers.
16. Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of
righteousness.

17. Remote from cities lived a swain,
Unvexed with all the cares of gain.—*Gay*.

18. At the head of the van-guard rode, upon a snow-white palfrey, the bishop of Avila.—*Bulwer*.

19. At the same moment, louder than the tramp of horse or the clash of arms, was heard distinctly the solemn chant of *Te Deum*, which preceded the blaze of the unfurled and lofty standards.—*Id*.

20. By a small mosque halted the flower of the army.—*Id*.

Section 2.

The predicate nominative is sometimes placed before the verb by transposition, and the subject nominative after the verb.

EXAMPLES.

1. Who is that man?

NATURAL ORDER.

That man is who?

2. What is that object?
3. Which is the house?
4. The wages of sin is death.

NATURAL ORDER.

Death is the wages of sin.

5. Thine are the people and the city of Granada.—*Bulwer*.

6. Old King Cole was a jolly old soul,
And a jolly old soul was he.

7. Seven boys and girls are we.—*Wordsworth*.

Section 3.

The subject is sometimes placed by transposition between the auxiliary and the principal verb.

EXAMPLES.

1. Very pleasantly did the hours pass.—*Horne.*
2. This elegant rose, had I shaken it less,
Might have bloomed with its owner a while.—*Cowper.*
3. How has kind Heaven adorned our happy land,
And scattered blessings with a liberal hand!—*Ad-
dison.*

Section 4.

The predicate adjective is sometimes placed by inversion before, and the subject nominative after, the copula.

EXAMPLES.

1. Sweet [] the pleasure,
Rich [] the treasure,
Sweet is pleasure after pain.—*Dryden.*

NATURAL ORDER.

- The pleasure is sweet,
The treasure is rich,
The pleasure is sweet after pain.
2. Sweet is the breath of morn.—*Milton.*
 3. Pleasant [] the sun
When first on this delightful land he spreads
His orient beams on herb, tree, fruit, and flower,
Glistening with dew; fragrant [] the fertile earth
After soft showers; and sweet the coming on
Of grateful evening mild.—*Milton.*

4. Blessed are the peace-makers.

5. Feeble are all the pleasures in which the heart has no share.—*Blair*.

6. Short are the triumphs of wit when it is supposed to be the vehicle of malice.—*Id.*

7. How quick, how total is the transit of such persons! how short, alas! [] the day of their rejoicing! — *Young*.

8. Soft is the strain when Zephyr gently blows.—*Pope*.

9. 'T was in autumn, and stormy and dark was the night,
And fast were the windows and door.—*Southey*.

10. Alone, upon a balcony commanding a view of the beautiful landscape, stood Boabdil, the last of the Moorish kings.—*Bulwer*.

Section 5.

The subject and predicate nominatives are sometimes both placed before the copula, the predicate nominative being placed before the verb by transposition, while the subject nominative occupies that position as its natural place.

EXAMPLES.

1. And hoary peaks that proudly prop
The skies thy dwellings are.

NATURAL ORDER.

Hoary peaks, etc., are thy dwellings.

2. The emotion and excitement were too much for her, heroine and queen though she was.—*Bulwer*.

Section 6.

The objective case may be placed by inversion before its governing verb.

EXAMPLES.

1. Where is she, the poor maniac, whose wildly fixed eyes
Seem a heart overcharged to express?—*Southey*.
2. No aid, no compassion, the maniac will seek.—*Id*.
3. And she saw in the moonlight two ruffians appear,
And between them a corpse they did bear.—*Id*.
4. And she beheld them in safety pass on by her side;
She seizes the hat, fear her courage supplied,
And fast through the abbey she flies.
5. My manner of life know all the Jews.
6. His face deep scars of thunder had intrenched.—
Milton.
7. The work some praise, and some [] the architect.—
Milton.
8. My fate unknown my friends bewail;
O jailer, haste that fate to tell,
O haste my father's heart to cheer.—*Lewis*.

NATURAL ORDER.

My friends bewail my unknown fate, etc.

Section 7.

An adverb or adverbial phrase may be placed by transposition before the verb which it qualifies.

EXAMPLES.

1. Soon after, his understanding failed.—*Young*.

NATURAL ORDER.

His understanding failed soon after.

2. In what a dismal gloom they set!—*Id.*
3. For a moment they glitter, they dazzle! In a moment, where are they?—*Id.*
4. In the long-living annals of infamy their triumphs are recorded.—*Id.*
5. With what capacity was he endowed! with what advantages for being greatly good!—*Id.*
6. By constantly amusing thyself with the errors and misconduct of others, thou mayest render thyself equally ridiculous and culpable.—*Trans. from Fénelon.*
7. To thee the clarions raised their swell,
And the dying warrior prayed.—*Percival.*
8. There on the silent and lonely shore,
For ages I watched alone,
And the world in its darkness asked no more
Where the glorious bird had flown.—*Id.*
9. At midnight, in his guarded tent,
The Turk lay dreaming of the hour
When Greece, her knee in suppliance bent,
Should tremble at his power.

Section 8.

The preposition placed by transposition after its object.

EXAMPLES.

1. Whom did you send for?

NATURAL ORDER.

You did send for whom?

2. Which candidate did you vote for?
3. What are you thinking about?
4. Methinks a man's courage would now be well tried
Who would wander the ruins about.—*Southey.*
5. Safe they sleep the green turf under.

6. Wild Carron's lonely woods among.

7. What might not that savage greatness of soul, which appears in these poor wretches on many occasions, be raised to, [] were it rightly cultivated!—*Addison*.

8. I have received the book that (a) I sent for.

(a) The relative **that** is in the objective case, and is governed by *for*.

9. I hit the mark that I aimed at.

10. He has returned to the place that he came from.

11. He conforms to the customs of the people that he lives among.

12. I am sensible of the obligation that I am placed under by your kindness.

13. There are few folks in the country that I don't know something of.

14. To complete the scene, the full moon rose, at length, in that clouded majesty which Milton takes notice of.—*Addison*.

Section 9.

A dependent clause may be placed by transposition before the clause on which it depends.

EXAMPLES.

1. When the sky falls we will catch larks (a).

REMARK.—When two clauses are connected by a conjunction, or conjunctive adverb, in the natural order of arrangement the connective stands between the clauses.

(a) The clauses of this sentence are *the sky falls* and *we will catch larks*, and the conjunctive adverb *when* is the connective. But since the connective does not stand between the clauses, we conclude, in accordance with the foregoing remark, that the order in which the clauses stand is an inverted one, and that the following is the

NATURAL ORDER.

We will catch larks when the sky falls.

2. Wheresoever the carcass is, there will the eagles be gathered together.

3. Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it.

4. While the bridegroom tarried, they all slumbered and slept.

5. As the old man drove up, I observed that both the shafts of his gig were broken.

6. And now one night, in musing mood,
As all alone he sat,
The unwelcome messenger of Fate
Once more before him stood.

7. If your lordship find him not a knave, take me henceforth for a fool.—*Shakspeare*.

8. When sports went round, and all were gay
On neighbor Dobson's wedding-day,
Death called aside the jocund groom
With him into another room.

9. Till the waters waste from the sea, till the river faileth and is dry land, man lieth low and riseth not again.

10. Till the heavens are old he shall not awake, nor be aroused from his sleep.

11. When Aristotle was asked what a man could gain by telling a falsehood, he replied, "Not to be believed when he speaks the truth."

12. When we have no pleasure in goodness, we may with certainty conclude the reason to be that our pleasures are all derived from an opposite quarter.—*Blair*.

13. When Ajax strives some rock's vast weight to
throw,
The line, too, labors, and the words move slow.—
Pope.
P. M.—20.

14. While bad men snatch the pleasures of the world as if by stealth, without countenance from the great Proprietor of the world, the righteous sit openly down to the feast of life, under the smile of approving heaven.—*Blair*.

15. When thou comparest thy condition with thy desert, blush and be ashamed of thy complaints.—*Id*.

16. When there is nothing from without to disturb the prosperous, a secret poison operates within.—*Id*.

17. When we look around us on the world, we everywhere behold a busy multitude intent on the prosecution of various designs, which their wants or desires have suggested.—*Id*.

18. When man revolted from his Maker, his passions rebelled against himself.—*Id*.

19. Since the time that reason began to exert her powers, thought during our waking hours has been active in every breast, without a moment's suspension or pause.—*Id*.

Section 10.

Predicate adjectives may be placed by transposition before nouns and pronouns which they qualify.

EXAMPLES.

1. [(a)] Unmoved, the embodied Greeks their fury dare,
And [(a)] fixed, [(b)] support the weight of all the war.—*Pope's Hom. Iliad*.

NATURAL ORDER.

The embodied Greeks being unmoved, dare their fury, etc.

(a) Supply "being." (b) Supply "they."

2. Thus, [] obstinate to death, they fight, they fall ;
Nor these can keep, nor those can win the wall.—
Id.

Section 11.

Adjectives may be placed by transposition after their nouns.

EXAMPLES.

1. A character so exalted, so strenuous, so various, so authoritative, astonished a corrupt age ; and the treasury trembled at the name of Pitt, through all its classes of venality.—*Robertson.*

NATURAL ORDER.

So exalted, so strenuous, so various, so authoritative a character astonished a corrupt age, etc.

2. On the cold cheek of death smiles and roses are
blending,
And beauty immortal awakes from the tomb.
3. The soul of origin divine,
In heaven's eternal sphere shine
A star of day.—*Montgomery.*
4. When yonder spheres sublime,
Pealed their first notes to sound the march of
time.—*Campbell.*

Section 12.

Participles may be placed by transposition before their subjects.

EXAMPLES.

1. Refusing to hear any thing from me, or to take any thing from the physician, he lay silent, as far as sudden darts of pain would permit, till the clock struck.—*Young.*

NATURAL ORDER.

He refusing, etc., lay silent.

2. Observing that his friend was much touched, even to tears, he said, "Keep those tears for thyself."—*Id.*

3. Thine are the people and the city of Granada: yielding to thy prowess, they yet confide in thy mercy.—*Bulwer.*

4. Joining his companions, he [Boabdil] proceeded without delay upon his melancholy path.—*Id.*

ARTICLE XXIII.

ELLIPSIS.

Section 1.

Ellipsis of the subject.

EXAMPLES.

1. We entered boldly, and [] had not proceeded far before the supposed statue of a giant presented itself to our view.

2. If any one would sing, he attends a master, [] is drilled in the very elementary principles, and only after the most laborious process dares [] to exercise his voice in public.—*Ware.*

3. She cast her eyes upon herself, then turned them upon those that were present, to see how they liked her, and often looked on the figure [which] she made in her own shadow.—*Tattler.*

Section 2.

Ellipsis of the verb.

EXAMPLES.

1. O sailor boy, sailor boy, peace [] to thy soul.
2. Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note [],
As his corse to the rampart we hurried.—*Wolfe*.
3. Yet a few days [(a)], and thee the all-beholding sun
Shall see no more in all his course.
(a) Supply "shall elapse."
4. They shall wither as the green herb [].
5. Some boasted of one thing, and some [] of another.
6. Let Virgil sing the praises of Augustus, [] genius
celebrate merit, and [] flattery extol the talents of the
great, I sing the virtues of Flor Silin.
7. Who hath woe? who hath sorrow? who hath babblings?
who hath redness of eyes? They that tarry long
at the wine [(a)].
(a) Supply "have woe, have sorrow, have babblings, and have
redness of eyes."
8. Dryden knew more of man in his general nature,
and Pope [] in his local manners.
9. The style of Dryden is capricious and varied; that
of Pope, [] cautious and uniform.
10. Her beauty was natural and easy; her person []
clean and unspotted; her eyes [] cast toward the ground
with an agreeable reserve; her motion and behavior []
full of modesty, and her raiment [] as white as snow.
11. Strength departed from his hands, and agility []
from his feet.—*Johnson*.
12. There was nothing for memory to dwell on (a)
that could soothe the pang of separation; [1] none of

those tender though melancholy circumstances which endear the parting scene; [2] nothing to melt sorrow into those blessed tears, sent like the dews of heaven to revive the heart in the anguish of the parting hour.

(a) **To dwell on** is a verb; comp., irreg., trans., inf., pres., relating to *mind* as its subject, and governing *which* understood as its object. *For memory to dwell on* is an abridgment of the sentence *on which memory might dwell*.

NOTE.—The ellipsis marked [1] should be supplied with “there were,” and that marked [2] with “there was.”

Section 3.

Ellipsis of the auxiliary.

EXAMPLES.

1. Every debt would be paid; every commodity [] sold at its just value; every article of merchandise [] exhibited in its true character; every promise [] faithfully performed; every dispute [] amicably adjusted; every man's character [] held in just estimation; every rogue and cheat [] banished from society, and the whole world [] transformed into an abode of honesty and peace.

2. Before that assembly every man's good deeds will be declared, and his most secret sins [] disclosed.

3. The sinner is moved and [] shaken by every wind of fortune.—*Blair*.

4. He [the upright man] can wrap himself up in a good conscience, and [] look forward without terror to the end of the world.—*Blair*.

5. The righteous man flourishes like a tree which is not only admired by all for its beauty, but [] blessed by the traveler for shade, and by the hungry for the sustenance it hath given.—*Blair*.

6. The most atrocious criminals have been exempted from deserved punishment, and men of the most unexceptionable characters [] condemned and [] banished unheard.—*Trans. from Cicero.*

7. The soldiery and sailors belonging to a province under the protection of the commonwealth have been starved to death; whole fleets, to the great detriment of the province, [] suffered to perish.—*Trans. from Cicero.*

Section 4.

Ellipsis of BEING before the past participle passive.

EXAMPLES.

1. Damocles, [] intoxicated with pleasure, fancied himself [to be] among superior beings.—*Trans. from Cicero.*

2. [] Admired and [] applauded, he became vain.

3. [] United, we stand; [] divided, we fall.

4. [] Endowed with great command over herself, she [Queen Elizabeth] soon obtained an uncontrolled ascendancy over the people.—*Hume.*

5. [] Deeply affected by their certain knowledge of the dangers to which he was exposing himself, all the assembly were melted into tears.—*Blair.*

6. [] Charged with rich gifts from the king, he [Hazeal] presents himself before the prophet.—*Blair.*

Section 5.

Ellipsis of the participle BEING before adjectives.

EXAMPLES.

1. [] Cautious without timidity, [] bold without rashness, [] cool in council, [] firm and deliberate in

action, [] clear in foresight, [] patient under reverses, [] persevering, steady, and self-possessed, he met and conquered every obstacle.

2. He stopped in the road, [] afraid to proceed.

3. [] Scrupulously exact in all his dealings, and [] assiduous in the discharge of all his duties, he had acquired the good-will and esteem of all who knew him.

4. [] Happy in his own integrity, [] conscious of the esteem of good men, reposing a firm trust in the providence and promises of God, he [the upright man] is exempt from servile dependence on other things.

5. [] Deficient in refinement rather than in strength, his style was less elegant and correct than [(a)] animated and impressive.

(a) Supply "it was."

Section 6.

Ellipsis of the infinitive TO BE between an adjective attribute and an objective which the adjective qualifies.

EXAMPLES.

1. I think it [] impossible. 2. They thought it [] safe. 3. I believe him [] honest. 4. They think him [] capable of performing the duty. 5. The jury pronounced the prisoner [] innocent of the charge.

Section 7.

Ellipsis of the principal verb, the auxiliary being expressed.

EXAMPLES.

1. Can you go? I can []. 2. Has he come? He has []. 3. Will he return? He will []. 4. Must he stay? He must []. 5. Have the goods been sold?

They have []. 6. I have done all that I could [].
7. I could not go if I would [], and I would not go
if I could [].

Section 8.

Ellipsis of both the verb and its subject.

EXAMPLES.

1. An emotion may have a cause, but [] not an object.

2. We first leave childhood behind us, then [] youth, then [] the years of ripened manhood, then [] the better and more pleasing part of old age.

NOTE.—The ellipsis to be here supplied is “we leave behind us.”

3. What doth the poor man’s son inherit? [] Strong muscles and a sinewy heart.

4. In all his manners he [the upright man] is simple and unaffected; in all his proceedings, [] open and consistent.—*Blair*.

5. How were we struck! Yet soon after, [] still more.—*Young*.

6. What have you in that basket? [1] Apples [2]? No. [1] Pears [2]? No. [1] Peaches [2]? No.

NOTE.—The ellipses marked [1] are to be supplied with “have you,” and those marked [2] with “in that basket.”

7. But what have I lost? [] Nothing that was necessary to my happiness.—*Bulwer*.

Section 9.

Ellipsis of the subject and the auxiliary.

EXAMPLES.

1. Seven years of the first ten had vanished, and [] left nothing behind them.—*Dr. Johnson*.

2. The child was accidentally separated from his companions, and [] lost.

3. Her spirit was shocked and [] driven in by horror.

4. We can attend to some ideas, and [] dismiss others.—*Kames*.

5. When [] thrown into prison by the artifices of a false woman, his integrity and prudence soon rendered him conspicuous even in that dark mansion.—*Blair*.

6. But my soul, as if [] stung up by torment to greater strength and spirit, is full powerful to reason, full mighty to suffer.—*Young*.

Section 10.

Ellipsis of the principal verb, together with an adverb or adverbial phrase qualifying it.

EXAMPLES.

1. Can the pigeon fly swiftly? It can []. 2. Do your horses work well? They do []. 3. Does Mary study diligently? She does []. 4. Have you passed your time pleasantly? I have []. 5. Do the wealthy always live contentedly? They do not []. 6. Can the task be easily accomplished? It can not [].

Section 11.

Ellipsis of the verb and its object.

EXAMPLES.

1. What would content you? [(a)] Talent [(b)]? No. [] Enterprise []? No. [] Reputation []? No. [] Virtue []? No.

(a) Supply "would."

(b) Supply "content you."

2. Great praise the Duke of Marlborough won,
And our young prince Eugene [].

3. I am persuaded [(a)] that I ought to suffer death rather than [(b)] my friend [(c)].—*Trans. from Fénelon.*

(a) Supply "of this thing, namely."

(b) Supply "that."

(c) Supply "ought to suffer death."

Section 12.

Ellipsis of the principal verb, together with its object, the auxiliary being expressed.

EXAMPLES.

1. Have you heard the news? I have []. 2. Do you know that man? I do []. 3. Can you read Latin? I can []. 4. Do you understand French? I do []. 5. Have you seen the president? I have []. 6. Will you do me a favor? I will [].

Section 13.

Ellipsis of the principal verb, together with the object of the verb, and an adverb or adverbial phrase modifying the verb.

EXAMPLES.

1. Have they done the work well? They have [].
2. Will they settle the affair amicably? They will [].
3. Have you taken the letter to the post-office? I have [].
4. Did they finish the work in good season? They did [].
5. Will the farmer take his corn to market? He will [].
6. Did they send [a messenger] for a doctor? They did [].

Section 14.*Ellipsis of the predicate nominative.*

EXAMPLES.

1. Is that lad your son? He is []. 2. Was Paul an apostle? He was []. 3. Is this the horse that you bought at the fair? It is []. 4. James is a good reader, but Henry is not []. 5. Did their enterprise prove a failure? It did []. 6. Has your brother become a farmer? He has [].

Section 15.*Ellipsis of the predicate adjective.*

EXAMPLES.

1. Are you hungry? I am []. 2. Have you been sick? I have []. 3. Is he industrious? He is []. 4. Have the American people become powerful? They have []. 5. Has the medicine been found efficacious? It has []. 6. Has that officer proved to be incompetent? He has [].

Section 16.*Ellipsis of the relative pronouns.*

EXAMPLES.

1. The ancient room [] she had seemed to fill with life, the garden [] she had tended, the eyes [] she had gladdened, the paths [] she had trodden, could know her no more.

2. I can not contain the joy [] your presence creates.

3. Be on your guard against every body [] you do not know.

4. Behold the corn [] you lent [to] us.

5. Every meal [] he swallows, every coat [] he puts on his back, every dollar [] he borrows, appears before the country in some formal document.

6. And now the bell [] she had so often heard, by night and [by] day, and [(a)] listened to with solemn pleasure, rung its remorseless toll.

(a) Supply "which she had."

7. What is this [] absorbs me quite,
[] Drowns my senses, [] shuts my sight,
[] Steals my spirit, [] draws my breath?
Tell me, my soul, can this be death?—*Pope*.

Section 17.

Ellipsis of the relative and copula before adjectives.

EXAMPLES.

1. By living in that barbarous age, he [King Alfred] was deprived of historians [(a)] worthy to transmit his name to posterity.

(a) Supply "who were."

2. His memory might have left a sweet fragrance behind, [(a)] grateful to the surviving and salutary to the rising generation.

(a) Supply "which would have been"

3. The spleen is a complication of all the disorders [(a)] incident to man.

(a) Supply "which are."

4. There is something [(a)] very unfavorable to impression in the expectation that you are to be greatly impressed.

(a) Supply "which is."

5. Seest thou a man [] diligent in his business? He shall stand before kings.

6. She [Lady Jane Gray] expressed a great indifference for other occupations [] usual with her sex and station.

Section 18.

Ellipsis of the relative and copula before the past participle passive.

EXAMPLES.

1. Man [] born of woman is of few days and full of trouble.—*Job*.

2. Let a man meet a bear [(a)] robbed of her whelps, rather than a fool in his folly.

(a) Supply "which has been."

3. A man [] besotted by intemperance is a disgusting object.

4. Indian corn [] coarsely broken is called hominy.

5. Grain [] finely pulverized is called meal or flour.

6. Wool or fur [] formed into cloth by rolling and pressure is called felt.

7. Hides [] saturated with tan are called leather.

Section 19.

Ellipsis of the antecedent.

EXAMPLES.

1. For [he] who goes up your winding stair,
Will ne'er come down again.

2. [] Who steals my purse steals trash.

3. [] Who dainties love
Shall beggars prove.—*Franklin*.

4. Invidious Grave! how dost thou rend asunder
 [] Whom love has knit, and sympathy [has] made
 one! — *Blair*.

5. [] Who loves a garden loves a green-house, too. —
Cowper.

6. [] Who lives to nature rarely can be poor;
 [] Who lives to fancy never can be rich.

Section 20.

Ellipsis of nouns governing the possessive.

EXAMPLES.

1. These books are Mary's []. 2. I bought the goods
 at Martin's []. 3. They worship at St. Paul's []. 4.
 The measure gained the king's [] as well as the people's
 approbation. 5. John's [] and David's boots fit them
 very well.

Section 21.

Ellipsis of the noun to which an adjective relates.

EXAMPLES.

1. A new sorrow recalls the former [].

2. [] Farthest from him is best (*a*).

(*a*) Read thus: "The place which is farthest from him is best."

3. To whom they all gave heed, from the least [] even
 unto the greatest [].

4. Every one can distinguish an angry [] from a
 placid [], a cheerful [] from a melancholy [], a
 thoughtful [] from a thoughtless [], and a dull []
 from a penetrating countenance.

5. He came unto his own [(a)], and his own [(a)] received him not.

(a) Supply "people."

6. There are three genders: the masculine [(a)], the feminine [(a)], and the neuter [(a)].

(a) Supply "gender," and parse the three singular nouns *gender* understood as being in apposition with the plural noun *genders*.

Section 22.

Ellipsis of adverbs.

EXAMPLES.

1. Nothing can be more interesting and [] pathetic than this discourse of Judah.—*Blair*.

2. As human life grew more refined, many conveniences were devised to render it more commodious and [] agreeable.

3. A river extremely deep and [] rapid is here poured precipitately down a ledge of rocks, that rises like a wall across the whole breadth of its stream.—*Goldsmith*.

4. The weather is very warm and [] dry.

Section 23.

Ellipsis of the prepositions.

(a) *Ellipsis of prepositions before nouns of time.*

EXAMPLES.

1. My uncle arrived [] an hour ago (a).

2. The train leaves [] fifteen minutes before three (b).

3. I will remain in town [] three days (c).

4. My brother is [] ten years old.
5. The ivy that clung to the oak was [] centuries old.

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(a) **Hour** is a noun, etc.; obj., and governed by the prep. *about* or *at* understood.—Rule IV.

Ago is an adverb, qualifying the verb *arrived*.—Rule XII.

[**About**] **an hour** is an adverbial phrase, qualifying the adverb *ago*.—Rule XII.

[**About**] **an hour ago** is an adverbial phrase, qualifying the verb *arrived*.—Rule XII.

(b) **Minutes** is a noun, etc.; obj., and governed by *about* or *at* understood.—Rule IV.

Before three is an adverbial phrase, qualifying the verb *leaves*.—Rule XII.

[**At**] **fifteen minutes** is an adverbial phrase, qualifying the adverbial phrase *before three o'clock*.—Rule XII.

[**At**] **fifteen minutes before three o'clock** is a complex adverbial phrase, qualifying the verb *leaves*.—Rule XII.

(c) **Days** is a noun, etc., in the obj. case, and is governed by the prep. *during* understood.—Rule IV.

[**During**] **three days** is an adverbial phrase, qualifying the verb *will remain*.—Rule XII.

(b) *Ellipsis of prepositions before nouns of measure.*

EXAMPLES.

1. This rule is [] two feet long (a).
2. That wall is [] thirty inches thick.
3. The water in the harbor is [] six fathoms deep.
4. The weather is [] ten degrees colder to-day than it was yesterday (b).
5. The earth is [] sixty-four times larger than the moon (c).

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(a) **Feet** is a noun, etc.; obj., and governed by the prepositional phrase *to the extent of* understood.—Rule IV.

[**To the extent of**] **two feet** is an adverbial phrase, qualifying the adj. *long*.—Rule XII.

(b) **Degrees** is a noun, etc.; obj., and governed by the prep. *by* understood.—Rule IV.

[**By**] **ten degrees** is an adverbial phrase, qualifying *colder*.—Rule XII.

(c) **Times** is a noun, etc.; obj., and governed by the prep. *by* understood.—Rule IV.

[**By**] **sixty-four times** is an adverbial phrase, qualifying the adj. *larger*.—Rule XII.

Section 24.

Ellipsis of the preposition TO.

EXAMPLES.

1. Friends, Romans, countrymen, lend [] me your ears.—*Shakspeare*.

2. I thrice presented [] him a kingly crown,
Which he did thrice refuse.—*Id.*

3. I should do [] Brutus wrong, and [] Cassius wrong.—*Id.*

4. He [the upright man] never shows [] us a smiling face, while he meditates evil against us in his heart.—*Blair*.

Section 25.

Ellipsis of TO as the sign of the infinitive.

EXAMPLES.

1. Charity teaches us to slight and [] despise no man.—*Blair*.

2. He has seen peace and war [] succeed each other in their turns.—*Id.*

3. He who implores strength and courage from above will find danger and difficulty [] give way before him.—*Dr. Johnson.*

Section 26.

Ellipsis of the preposition FOR before the infinitive used as a noun.

EXAMPLES.

1. He [Obidah] was pleased [] that he had found means [] to unite pleasure with business, and [] to gain the rewards of diligence without suffering its fatigues.—*Dr. Johnson.*

2. I am ready [] to die (*a*).

3. He was curious [] to see what was going on.

4. The soldiers were eager [] to engage in battle.

MODELS FOR PARSING.

(*a*) **To die** is a verb, etc.; inf., pres., used as a noun, etc., obj., and governed by *for* understood.

OTHERWISE.

Supply the ellipsis thus: "I am ready [for this thing, namely] to die;" and parse *to die* as a noun, etc., obj., and in apposition with *thing* understood.—Rule I.

Section 27.

Ellipsis of the object of a preposition.

EXAMPLES.

1. I have not allowed myself, sir, to look beyond the union, to see what might lie hidden in the dark recess [(*a*)] behind [(*b*)].—*Webster.*

(*a*) Supply "which is located." (*b*) Supply "the union."

2. I have not accustomed myself to hang over the precipice of disunion, to see whether, with my short sight, I can fathom the abyss [(a)] below [(b)].

(a) Supply "which lies." (b) Supply "the precipice."

3. Thou shalt not make unto thee any likeness of any thing that is in the heaven [(a)] above [(b)], or that is in the earth [(c)] beneath [(d)].

(a) Supply "which is." (b) Supply "the earth." (c) Supply "which is." (d) Supply "the heaven."

Section 28.

Ellipsis of the antecedent term of relation.

EXAMPLES.

1. The Creator has given to man dominion over the earth, and [(a)] over the fishes of the sea, and [] over the fowls of the air, and [] over every living thing that moves upon the earth.

(a) Supply "dominion" in each pair of brackets.

2. The promise to you and [] to your children.

3. He sendeth rain on the just and [] on the unjust.

4. And the swallow sings sweet from her nest [(a)] in the wall.

(a) Supply "situated."

Section 29.

Ellipsis of the prepositions continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXAMPLES.

1. Jocund was the balmy air with whistle, and [] laughter, and [] song.—*Wilson*.

2. But when mankind increased in number, [] craft, and [] ambition, it became necessary to entertain conceptions of a more permanent dominion.—*Blackstone*.

3. The slave appeared [] no way touched with his situation.

Section 30.

Ellipsis of the conjunction AND.

EXAMPLES.

1. Blasphemy, [] falsehood, [] cheating, [] drunkenness, [] quarreling, and murder are naturally connected with gambling.

2. Maddened by fright and pain, lions, [] tigers, [] panthers, [] wolves, [] whole herds of the monsters of India and Africa, were inclosed in an impassable barrier of fire.

3. They bounded, [] they fought, [] they screamed, [] they tore; [] they ran howling round and round the circle.

Section 31.

Ellipsis of the conjunction IF.

EXAMPLES.

1. [] Should he be prevented from returning, they dreaded that grief would overpower the old man's spirits.

2. [] Didest thou feel half the mountain that is on me, thou wouldest struggle with the martyr for his stake, and bless heaven for the flame which is not an everlasting flame.—*Young*.

3. [] Were my brother alive, our mutual sympathy would be some alleviation.—*Trans. from Sallust*.

Section 32.

Ellipsis of the conjunction THAT.

EXAMPLES.

1. He [Obidah] renewed his pace, though he suspected [] he was not gaining ground.—*Dr. Johnson*.

2. 'T is not enough [] no harshness gives offense ;
The sound must be an echo to the sense.—*Pope*.

3. I have often thought [] if the minds of men were laid open, we should see but little difference between that of a wise man and that of a fool.—*Addison*.

Section 33.

Ellipsis of words following the conjunction AS.

EXAMPLES.

1. I will marry a wife as beautiful as the houries [(a)].—*Dr. Johnson*.

(a) Supply "are beautiful."

2. Make your country the home of the skillful, the fortunate, and the happy, as well as [(a)] the asylum of the oppressed.—*Patrick Henry*.

(a) Supply "you would make it."

3. He [Fundanus] has lost a daughter who resembled him in her manners as well as [] in her person.

Section 34.

Ellipsis of words after the conjunction THAN.

EXAMPLES.

1. What we call fables, or parables, are no other [(a)] than allegories [(b)].

(a) Supply "thing." (b) Supply "are."

2. He sought no other pleasure, for the remainder of life, than the converse of the wise and the gratitude of the good [(a)].

(a) Supply "afford."

3. Truth is often wonderful; even more wonderful than fiction [].

4. You can not do better than to accept my offer [(a)].

(a) Supply "would be doing," and parse **to accept** as a noun, etc., and nom. to *would be doing* understood.—Rule VIII.

5. To approach the land was scarcely less dangerous than [(a)] to remain in the raging sea around them.

(a) Supply "it was dangerous," and parse **to remain in the raging sea around them** as a noun, etc., in the nom. case, and in apposition with *it*.—Rule I.

Section 35.

Ellipsis of the noun with which an infinitive or an infinitive phrase used as a noun is put in apposition.

EXAMPLES.

1. James is ambitious [] to excel. 2. Thomas is desirous [] to learn. 3. The children were eager [] to see the exhibition. 4. These two persons are ready [] to die for each other's preservation. 5. It is time [] to depart.

Section 36.

Ellipsis of the noun with which a sentence used as a noun is in apposition.

EXAMPLES.

1. I was but too well assured [(a)] that Pythias would punctually return.—*Fénelon*.

(a) Read thus: "I was but too well assured [of this thing, namely] that Pythias would punctually return;" and parse **that Pythias would punctually return** as a noun in apposition with *thing* understood.

2. He studies [(a)] that he may improve.

(a) Supply "with this object in view, namely."

3. Children, you do not consider [], that though this may be sport to you, it is death to us.—*L'Estrange*.

Section 37.

Ellipsis of the nominative absolute.

EXAMPLES

1. [(a)] Original and unaccommodating, the features of his [Pitt's] character had the hardihood of antiquity.

(a) Supply "he being."

2. [] Overbearing and persuasive, his object was England; his ambition, fame.—*Robertson*.

Section 38.

Ellipsis of the subject of a present participle.

EXAMPLES.

1. [(a)] Properly speaking, there is no such thing as chance. 2. [] Admitting your premises, your conclusion does not follow. 3. [] Considering their means, their contributions were liberal.

(a) Supply "we."

ARTICLE XXIV.

THE POSSESSIVE CASE.

Section 1.

Two or more possessives governed by the same noun.

(a) *When the possessives refer conjointly to the thing possessed.*

EXAMPLES.

1. David and Jonathan's friendship was wonderful (a). 2. William and Mary's reign was prosperous. 3. Thomas and Henry's parents are dead.

(a) **David** is a noun, etc., poss., and governed by *friendship*.—

Rule II. The sign of possession is omitted, because the two possessives *David* and *Jonathan's* refer conjointly to the same thing.—Rule II, Note 1.

(b) *When the possessives refer separately to the thing possessed.*

EXAMPLES.

1. James's and George's boots fit them well (a). 2. Thomas's and Henry's parents were present. 3. Were Cain's and Abel's occupation the same? 4. This hat is either John's or James's.

(a) **James's** and **George's** are nouns, etc., in the poss. case. The signs are used in each, because the possessives *James's* and *George's* refer separately to the thing possessed.—Rule II, Note 2.

Section 2.

Possessives in apposition.

(a) *When the governing noun is expressed.*

EXAMPLES.

1. I left the parcel at Smith the book-seller's store (a). 2. Herod married his brother Philip's wife. 3. Herodias asked for John the Baptist's head.

(a) **Smith** is a noun, etc., in the poss. case, and governed by the noun *store*.—Rule II. The sign of possession is omitted, because *book-seller's*, which is in apposition with *Smith*, is followed by the governing noun *store*.—Rule II, Note 3.

(b) *When the governing noun is understood.*

EXAMPLES.

1. I left the parcel at Smith's, the book-seller and stationer (a). 2. I reside at Lord Stormont's, my old patron and benefactor. 3. These Psalms are David's, the sweet singer of Israel.

(a) **Smith's** is a noun, etc., in the poss. case, and governed by *store* or *house* understood.—Rule II.

Book-seller and **stationer** are nouns, etc., in the poss. case, in apposition with *Smith's*.—Rule I. The sign of possession is omitted according to Rule II, Note 4.

(c) *When a noun in the possessive denotes occupation, and is in apposition with a preceding noun or pronoun, the governing noun being understood.*

EXAMPLES.

1. Mr. Thompson's duty as a teacher is to instruct his pupils (a). 2. Your duty as a parent is to provide for the wants of your children. 3. John's duty as a son is to obey his father. 4. John's business as a farmer is to till the ground.

(a) **Teacher** is a noun, etc. in the poss. case, and in apposition with *Mr. Thompson*.—Rule I. The sign of possession is omitted, according to Rule II, Note 5.

ARTICLE XXV.

A NOUN SINGULAR PRECEDED BY TWO OR MORE ADJECTIVES CONNECTED BY *AND*.

Section 1.

The noun being understood after all the adjectives except the last.

EXAMPLES.

1. Intellectual [(a)] and moral culture ought to go hand in hand. They mutually assist each other.

(a) Supply "culture," and parse **ought** as plural, to agree with the two subjects *culture* and *culture* taken together.—Rule IX, Note I. Also, parse **they** as being in the plural, to agree with its two antecedents *culture* and *culture*.—Rule VI, Note 1.

2. A white [] and a black horse are grazing in the

meadow. 3. Both civil [] and religious liberty are enjoyed by the American people. 4. Here are a gold [], a silver [], and a paper dollar. 5. An old [] and a young man were walking in the garden. 6. A large [] and a small tree are growing in my garden.

Section 2.

There being no ellipsis of the noun.

EXAMPLES.

1. A white and black horse is grazing in the pasture.
2. A clear and calm day sometimes succeeds a cloudy and stormy night.

REMARK.—The repetition of the article indicates that two objects are meant; and its non-repetition, that only one is meant.

ARTICLE XXVI.

PRIMARY AND ATTRIBUTIVE OBJECTS.

Section 1.

The attributive object a noun.

EXAMPLES.

1. They called him John (a). 2. They named him Henry. 3. The saints proclaim Thee King. 4. They elected him captain. 5. They voted it a nuisance. 6. The Turks style their emperor Sultan.

(a) **Him** is a pronoun, etc., and is the primary object of *called*.—Rule III, Note 1.

John is a noun, etc., and is the attributive object of *called*.—Rule III, Note 1.

Section 2.

An infinitive as attributive object.

EXAMPLES.

1. I commanded him to go. 2. He ordered the servant to saddle the horse. 3. I requested him to lend me a book. 4. I saw him [to] go. 5. He ordered the horse to be saddled.

(a) **Him** is a pronoun, etc., and is the primary object of *commanded*.—Rule III, Note 1.

To go is a verb, etc.; inf., and the attributive object of *commanded*.—Rule III, Note 2.

ARTICLE XXVII.

THE OBJECTIVE CASE AFTER PASSIVE VERBS.

EXAMPLES.

1. James was taught grammar (a). 2. He was asked a question. 3. They were refused admittance. 4. He was banished the realm. 5. We were denied the right.

(a) **Grammar** is a noun, etc.; in the obj. case after the passive verb *was taught*.—Rule III, Note 3.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

INFINITIVES USED ATTRIBUTIVELY.

EXAMPLES.

1. He was urged to return. 2. They were seen to be agitated. 3. They were ordered to leave. 4. Then

Agrippa said unto Paul, Thou art permitted to speak for thyself. 5. The sun seems to rise and set. 6. The cholera is known to have originated in India (*a*).

(*a*) **To have originated** is a verb, etc.; infinitive, etc. It is used attributively, and relates to *cholera* as its subject.—Rule XI.

ARTICLE XXIX.

INFINITIVES FOLLOWING THE CORRELATIVES *SO AS*.

EXAMPLES.

1. Thou wouldest certainly blush at thy barbarity, if thou hadst been so unfeeling as to laugh at or despise a miserable being who had lost one of his legs [].

2. The difficulties were so great as to deter him [].

3. No station is so high, no power so great, no character so unblemished, as to exempt men from the attacks of rashness, malice, or envy [(*a*)].

(*a*) Supply “would require one’s station to be high, one’s power to be great, and one’s character to be unblemished.”

ARTICLE XXX.

INFINITIVES PRECEDED BY THE CORRELATIVES *OTHER THAN*.

EXAMPLES.

1. I left the place of my confinement with no other views than to pay to heaven the vows I had made, settle

my family concerns according to the rules of justice, and to bid adieu to my children, that I might die in peace [(a)].—*Trans. from Fénelon.*

(a) Supply “were my views.”

2. You can not do better than to accept my offer [(a)].

(a) Supply “would be doing well.”

3. The vanquished army could not do otherwise than to submit to the conditions imposed upon them by the victors [(a)].

(a) Supply “would be doing.”

ARTICLE XXXI.

THE INTERJECTIONS.

Section 1.

Words properly classed as interjections.

EXAMPLES.

1. Forbid it, O (a) Father of mercy!

(a) **O** is an interjection of calling. It has no grammatical connection with the other words of the sentence.—Rule XIV.

2. O (a) let not thy heart despise me!

(a) **O** is an interjection expressing desire. It has no grammatical connection with the other words of the sentence.—Rule XIV.

3. Ah no! Achilles meets a shameful fate;

O, how unworthy of the brave and great!—*Pope.*

4. Alas! alas! (a) that great city Babylon! that mighty city! for in one hour is thy judgment come.—*Rev. xviii: 10.*

(a) **Alas!** is an interjection expressing grief. It has no grammatical connection, etc.—Rule XIV.

Section 2.

Words of other parts of speech used as interjections.

EXAMPLES.

1. Amazing! (a) What do I see and hear?

(a) **Amazing!** is an adjective used as an interjection to express wonder.

2. Hark! (a) they whisper.

(a) **Hark!** is a verb in the imperative mode used as an interjection, and signifies *listen*.

Section 3.

Interjectional phrases.

EXAMPLES.

1. "Dear me!" (a) said the fox; "[are they] coming this way?"

(a) **Dear me!** is an interjectional phrase expressing surprise and alarm.

2. Can gold gain friendship? Impudence of hope!

3. Ah me! the ground is gone on which we stood, Lorenzo.

ARTICLE XXXII.

WORDS USED AS SUBSTITUTES FOR SENTENCES.

EXAMPLES.

1. Do you hear me? Yes (a). 2. Have you found your pocket-book? Yes. 3. Have you seen John? No. 4. Have you finished your work? No.

(a) **Yes** is a substitute for the sentence *I do hear you*.

ARTICLE XXXIII.

THE USE OF PRESENT *WILL*, PAST *WOULD*,
AS A PRINCIPAL VERB.

EXAMPLES.

1. Whom will ye that I shall release unto you? (*a*).

(*a*) **Will** is a verb; irreg., trans., indic., pres., 2d, plu., to agree with its subject *ye*.—Rule IX.

That I shall release unto you whom is a noun, etc.; obj., and governed by *will*.—Rule III.

2. Now, at the feast the governor was wont to release unto them a prisoner whom they would [].

3. What will ye that I shall do unto you?

ARTICLE XXXIV.

THE INFINITIVE USED ABSTRACTLY.

EXAMPLES.

1. He was ashamed of being seen to weep (*a*). 2. Being known to be dishonest, he was not trusted. 3. He did not wish to seem to be agitated.

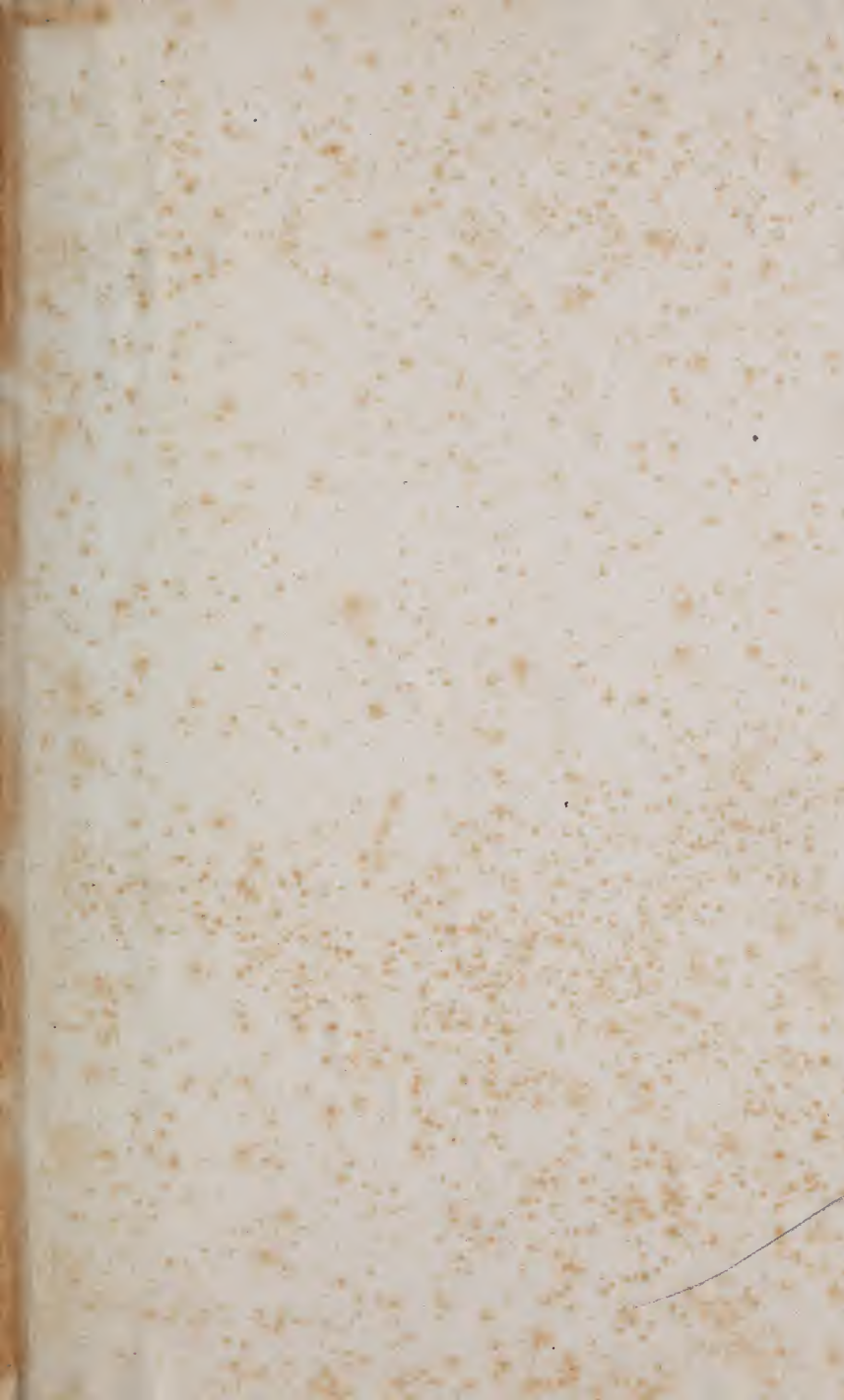
(*a*) **To weep** is a verb; reg., intrans., inf., pres., and is used abstractly.—Rule XI, Note 3.











LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 003 217 965 4

